FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 058 *26 March 1981*

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PHYSICIANS ANTI-NUCLEAR CONFERENCE MEETS

LD251106 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar, TASS--The participants in the congress "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" held a press conference here. The congress' appeal to the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, and the president of the United States, Ronald Reagan, and the appeal to the heads of all states and to the United Nations organization were read at the press conference. The participants in the international forum also adopted an appeal to the physicians of the world.

In a document for the press circulated at the press conference the participants in the congress pointed to the catastrophic consequences of a nuclear war fraught with a danger to the very survival of mankind. They pointed out that in case of a nuclear war more than 200 million men, women and children would die immediately and more than 60 million people would be injured. It would be impossible to use the available medical resources for providing necessary aid to the people suffering from radiation and burns. Food and water reserves would be contaminated, the transportation and supply lines destroyed. Radioactive fallout would have a devastating effect on the people and the environment.

The participants in the congress noted that even without a nuclear war invaluable resources that were in limited supply were being squandered on the nuclear arms race, thus leaving major human, social, medical and economic needs unsatisfied.

The participants in the conference came out in favour of the establishment of an international organization which would coordinate activities of national groups of physicians working to avert a nuclear war.

The document says that war does not inevitably stem from human nature and to assert the contrary means to ignore history. The destructive power of nuclear weapons makes a nuclear war unacceptable as a means of settling conflicts. They can be settled without violence, with the help of initiatives calling for reciprocity, by means of coexistence, negotiations, arbitration and cooperation.

Addressing the press conference the head of the Soviet delegation Academician Yevgeniy Chazov underlined that nuclear war and life were incompatible. "Our task is to convince everyone that a nuclear catastrophe must be averted, for otherwise mankind will inevitably die," he said.

"When in America," Yevgeniy Chazov went on to say, "I have received hundreds of letters and telegrams from people of various religious beliefs representing different social strata of society. The authors of the messages welcome our movement and say that we are on a correct road."

B. Lown, professor of cardiology at Harvard University, noted in his speech that tens of thousands units of nuclear weapons stockpiled in the workd seriously jeopardized the existence of the whole of mankind. He rejected the concept of so-called "limited" nuclear war as totally unacceptable. Professor Lown stressed that to speak of a "limited" nuclear war was the same thing as to speak about the possibility of reviving the dead.

Arbatov Statement

LD261407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Profound Alarm"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 22 Mar--Representatives of the most humane profession--the medical profession--feel profound concern for the fate of peace and are fully determined to do everything to prevent the destruction of mankind in the fire of a nuclear catastrophe. This was the main theme of the speeches at the plenary session of the international conference "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War," which is being held in a suburb of the American capital.

The Soviet delegate, Academician G.A. Arbatov, noted that in the nuclear age the old doctrine of "if you want peace, prepare for war" has lost all its meaning since security cannot be guaranteed by endlessly stockpiling weapons. He said that the arms race is a very heavy burden on the economy, diverts enormous human and material resources and taxes the energy and efforts of society. The arms race, the Soviet spokesman said, carries with it a mortal threat for mankind.

It is not easy to stop and turn back the wheel of the arms race, the Soviet delegate noted. This requires great political wisdom and boldness and the ability to realistically appraise the situation and follow the path of easing tension and smoothing out disagreements.

COMMENTARY CITES NATO PRESSURE ON BELGIANS, OTHERS

LD251629 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 3

["Our Commentary" by Valentin Volkov: "Unceremonious Diktat"]

[Text] The NATO military elite is being exceptionally active in the run up to May's spring NATO Council session. The American Gen B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, has paid a "lightning visit" to the Netherlands, accompanied by two other NATO commanders in chief--American Admiral H. Train, supreme allied commander Atlantic, and British Admiral J. Eberle, commander in chief Channel. In an atmosphere of the strictest secrecy they held talks with members of the Dutch Government and with the leaders of parliamentary factions. Fueling the "threat from the East" myth, the NATO emissaries clearly made further efforts to "indoctrinate" Dutch officials with the aim of preventing a decrease in the country's contribution to the NATO war machine. This was confirmed by the press conference held a few days later--this time in Brussels--by B. Rogers, who openly demanded that the Belgian Government implicitly take its cue from the bloc's militarist policy and, in particular, that it expedite a decision on deploying American medium range nuclear missiles on the country's territory.

These and other actions by the NATO military leaders are evidence of their irritation at the fact that a number of the bloc countries are reluctant to blindly obey the Pentagon's diktat. Despite the NATO Council's decision, the Dutch and Belgian Governments have still not given their final consent to the deployment of American-produced cruise missiles on their territory. Moreover, in these countries and also in the FRG, Britain, Denmark and Norway there is a strengthening protest movement against the dangerous plans of Washington and the NATO elite, which are leading to a dangerous new twist in the arms race.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD251128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 March, TASS--The 60th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Foreign Trade opened here today. Delegations from CEMA member countries headed by leaders of foreign trade ministries are taking part in it, together with a delegation from Yugoslavia.

The meeting will sum up the results of the development of cooperation in the field of foreign trade in 1980 and discuss tasks aimed at the further development of reciprocal trade of CEMA countries and the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs. Progress in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration over the past 10 years will also be reviewed.

MOSCOW MEETING OF BLOC PARLIAMENTARINS CONCLUDES

LD240829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians Confer"]

[Text] The routine consultative meeting of leaders of the Parliamentary Groups of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR ended in Moscow 18 March.

The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on the results of the 67th conference of the Interparliamentary Union, held in Berlin in September 1980, and discussed questions associated with preparations for the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union's organs in Manila.

During the meeting the participants noted unanimously that in the more complex international situation it is necessary to strive still more persistently to curb the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, to eliminate hotbeds of war danger and to preserve and deepen the process of relaxation of international tension, and also to resolutely rebuff its opponents and all forces of militarism, reaction and oppression of the peoples.

The meeting participants expressed warm support for the new peace-loving foreign policy initiatives put forward in the CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th party congress, delivered by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They stated that the course approved by the 26th CPSU Congress for the struggle for peace in the eighties is aimed at stopping the arms race, delivering the world's peoples from the threat of nuclear war, deepening detente and preserving peace in the world.

An exchange of information took place on the international ties between the parliaments and parliamentary groups represented at the meeting.

The work of the consultative meeting took place in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere.

'TOTAL DEMILITARIZATION' OF INDIAN OCEAN URGED

LD251157 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 5

[V. Mikhin commentary: "Stockpiling Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] The world public's attention has once again been drawn to Diego Garcia. The U.S. military has begun to make secret transfers of nuclear weapons to this island located almost in the center of the Indian Ocean. As the newspaper TEMOIGNAGE published on Reunion has reported, 19 bombs with nuclear charges have already been stockpiled here. There are destined, in the words of the American press, for possible use during the "limited nuclear war" envisaged in the Pentagon's new Near East military doctrine.

Since the main vehicle for delivering nuclear weapons is the B-52 bomber, a huge military air and naval base has been created on Diego Garcia. It is a constant source for fueling tension in the region and--in particular, was used to support the invasion of Iran by U.S. paratroops in April last year.

The special danger of the U.S. base on Diego Garcia is that its purpose goes far beyond the framework of fulfilling tasks of logistical backup for the U.S. Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean. Washington strategists assign it the role of a central connecting link in the network of military advance posts and bases with which they want to litter the whole region. It must be remembered that in one form or other the Pentagon has already secured access to military installations in Australia, South Africa, Kenya, Somalia, Egypt and Oman.

The siting of nuclear weapons on Diego Garcia has aroused a sharp protest among the residents of Mauritius, who for a number of years now have been demanding that this island be returned to them. Diego Garcia was grabbed by Britain through machinations in 1965 on the eve of Mauritian independence. Later the island was "leased" by London to the United States until the year 2016.

Now the National Front for Protection of the Interests of the Inhabitants of the Chagos Archipelago, to which Diego Garcia belongs, has been formed on Mauritius. The front's aim is to get the indigenous population returned to the archipelago and paid appropriate compensation. Primarily it is a matter of the fate of hundreds of families expelled from Diego Garcia. At the time the British and U.S. authorities declared them to be "undesirable witnesses" of the creation of the U.S. base here and moved them to overpopulated Mauritius. These people, deprived of their motherland, live in slums as social outcasts without homes or work.

Most of the region's nonaligned countries support the just demands of the people of Mauritius for the restoration of their sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago. They also demand that the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia be closed and the Indian Ocean turned into a peace zone.

The Soviet Union is an active supporter of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. We are convinced that it is not the creation of foreign military advance posts and the siting of nuclear weapons there but the total demilitarization of the ocean region which would promote an improvement in the situation in the region and an improvement in the international climate in the world.

REACTION TO BUSH AS HEAD OF CRISIS GROUP VIEWED

LD252244 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar, TASS--President Ronald Reagan has announced the appointment of Vice President George Bush to the post of chairman of the so-called group to settle crisis situations, charged with the task of coordinating the activities of various government agencies in the event of the origination of such situations in the United States or abroad.

The White House press secretary noted in this connection that the group would deal with a wide range of questions, from instances of isolated attacks by terrorists to the invasion of U.S. territory by a foreign power. He added that the vice president would lead the group's work "only in the absence of the President" and that Reagan continued to reserve the right to adopt "critical decisions."

The American political commentators are lively discussing [as received] this new decision of the White House. A CBS commentator noted that the appointment of George Bush had confirmed rumours about a struggle inside the administration between the White House and the State Department over guidance of U.S. foreign policy and stressed that Secretary of State Haig had long wanted this post. A CBS report from the State Department said that Haig had opposed the appointment of Bush because he viewed this as an infringement of his prerogative as the man in charge of America's foreign policy.

The correspondent said that according to his information Haig had "threatened to resign" in protest against this appointment. The White House, the CBS correspondent continued, did not take this threat seriously but privately expressed displeasure at Haig's statement and noted that the administration did not welcome public complaints by the secretary of state.

The Washington POST writes that the White House had been long following with displeasure Haig's attempts to assert himself as the main creator of American foreign policy. The paper goes on to say that this appointment had brought to light the struggle between White House officials and a hard-driving secretary of state.

Several observers believe that the appointment of the vice president is a compromise willingly accepted by the White House in order not to give preference to any of the two main contenders for this post--Haig and the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs Allen. The ASSOCIATED PRESS notes that Haig's negative attitude to Bush's appointment reflects the personal rivalry between the secretary of state and the vice president who are thinking of running for the presidency in 1984.

COMMENTARY ON ADVISER PIPES' ANTI-SOVIET REMARKS

LD251714 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The drumming up of anti-Soviet hysteria is going on in the USA. Not a day passes without Washington's pronouncements the meaning of which is to try to justify and "develop" the imperialist conception aimed at interfering in the affairs of sovereign states and peoples by deliberately distorting the essence and directedness of the USSR's peaceful foreign policy, and by resorting again and again to inventions as to "aggressiveness of Moscow". The pronouncement by R. Pipes, former professor at Harvard University, who is now a staff member of the U.S. National Security Council, can serve as yet another example of such an approach to international affairs. It is exactly this gentleman, who, incidentally, is reckoned in the White House as one of the main "specialists on Soviet Russia" that declared that nothing has remained from detente.

Then, as is reported by the UPI news agency, he attacked the USSR, going to the lengths of asserting that the USSR's policy nearly brings a threat to peace and that the situation may become different only provided the Soviet Union--changes its system "in the Western manner".

Listening to Washington's official "Sovietologist" who, though he is listed by the White House and the CIA as a "scientist-historian", is obviously at odds with history, one would think that it was not imperialism but somebody else that over the past seventy years unleashed two sanguinary world wars which cost the world millions and millions of human lives. Listening to Pipes, one would think that it was not imperialists but somebody else that tried to "bomb into the stone age" the revolutionary Vietnam, or that it was somebody else that started, and is continuing the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan, is brandishing weapons near the shores of the oil-producing states in the Persian Gulf area. Listening to Pipes, it appears that it was not the USA and NATO but somebody else that is feverishly whipping up the arms race. And all those discourses are crowned with a sort of "ultimatum" addressed to the USSR...

The statement by Pipes is of so overt militarist and provocative character that even the White House deemed it necessary to check the high-handed "Sovietologist" by stating that he "was not authorised" to speak on behalf of the administration. Nevertheless Pipes' pronouncements cannot be passed over in silence, since they reflect the sentiments of certain U.S. circles. Really, are Pipes' pronouncements not consonant, for example, with the statements by the present head of the Pentagon, Caspar Weinberger, who, brandishing the bogey of the same mythical "Soviet threat", is advocating an unrestrained spiralling up of military spending in the illusory hope to tilt into the USA's and NATO's favour the approximate parity of forces that has taken shape in the world? Are not they consonant with other Washington's geopoliticians who, while utterly ignoring the lessons of history, and the entire experience of Soviet-U.S. relations, are still hoping to put "pressure" on socialism and expect that they will manage to negotiate with the USSR from the "position of strength?" According to the Washington POST, the ideas voiced by Pipes are a substantiation of much of what Reagan and Haig spoke about the hand of Moscow.

This is why one cannot pass over in silence the anti-Sovietist Pipes' militarist "creative activity". The on-going circulation in Washington of ill-intentioned inventions about the USSR, inventions the authors of which vainly try to cover up thereby the hegemonist plans and aggressive actions of the imperialist circles of the USA and NATO, is a disquieting and dangerous symptom.

NEW PETERSON CENTER SEEN AS 'SPACE WAR' FACILITY

LD251309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Preparing War in Space"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar--The United States, which is steering a course toward the further buildup of the arms race, is seeking to extend it into space as well.

U.S. Secretary of the Air Force V. Orr has stated that a flight control center will be created at the Peterson Air Base (Colorado) from which all military operations in space, including forthcoming spacecraft flights carrying military crews, will be controlled. The construction of this center, by the most modest estimates, will cost over $400 million.

REAGAN 'NEEDS TIME' BEFORE ACCEPTING SUMMIT OFFER

LD251435 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 12, 20 Mar 81 pp 5-6

[A. Konstantinov article: "Facing a Difficult Dilemma"]

[Text] The new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress have become the subject of wide discussion both in many countries' leading circles and among the world public. Both among the USSR's friends and allies, and among those who cannot be suspected of being sympathetic to the Soviet state.

The tremendous interest everywhere in the ideas put forward in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report to the congress is quite natural. After all, these large-scale proposals are aimed at resolving the most important, most urgent problem--the problem of ensuring and preserving peace in our world. "For our party and our people and for all the world's peoples," L.I. Brezhnev stressed from the lofty platform of the congress, "there is now no task of greater importance in the international sphere than defending peace."

An important place among the initiatives put forward belongs to the statement on the Soviet Union's readiness for active dialogue with the United States at all levels, including summit level. It is this proposal on holding a new Soviet-American summit meeting that has aroused the liveliest response abroad, first and foremost in the United States.

This interest is due to the fact that relations between the land of the soviets and the United States are objectively one of the most important elements in the international political structure. The international situation as a whole largely depends on the state of these relations.

It is well known that neither economic nor military might gives the Soviet Union or the United States any additional rights, but it does give them special responsibility for the destiny of world peace and the prevention of war.

Many prominent American politicians and public figures have given a high, positive assessment of the Soviet proposal on presuming dialogue, stressing the Soviet Union's desire to improve relations with the United States and to adopt concrete measures aimed at curbing the arms race and ensuring lasting peace. The outstanding scientist and public figure L. Pauling stated that the new peace initiatives put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's report are worthy of the most complimentary assessment and must be implemented, since they accord with the interests of all peoples who seek peace. The prominent public figure C. Yost noted: The Soviet proposals are extremely important now that USSR-U.S. relations have deteriorated dangerously. He particularly singled out the idea of discussing urgent problems of preserving peace at bilateral and multilateral forums at summit level.

R. Legvold, one of the leaders of the Council on Foreign Relations, stressed that the Soviet leader's speech contains a very important proposal to the U.S. President to hold a summit meeting to discuss the serious problems on the agenda in Soviet-American relations. A. Hammer, world-famous representative of American business circles, expressed the hope that the American administration will not let slip the opportunity to respond positively to L.I. Brezhnev's timely proposal on holding active dialogue with the USSR, which is necessary for the most serious discussion of problems which exist on the path of improving American-Soviet relations and strengthening world peace. "Active dialogue between our countries," A. Hammer stated, "is an urgent need."

As was to be expected, the USSR's new peace initiative was not to the liking of the American "hawks." They immediately tried to brush the Soviet proposals aside, declaring them a "propaganda trick by the Russians" intended for "simple-minded Americans." They are persistently trying to foist this idea on the administration too.

Well, what is official Washington's reaction?

One thing is clear: The Soviet proposals were unexpected for Ronald Reagan's administration. People in Washington, the prisoners of their own illusions, obviously thought that the Soviet leadership would allow itself to be provoked by the well-known statements of certain American leaders and would enter into a verbal skirmish with the Republican administration. But this did not happen.

The serious nature of the Soviet initiatives forced the U.S. leaders to declare their "great interest" in the idea of a new Soviet-American summit meeting. Both U.S. President R. Reagan and Secretary of State A. Haig have noted in speeches that L.I. Brezhnev's proposal merits thorough consideration and that in general the United States "certainly has an interest in serious, constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union."

However, at the same time leaders of the American administration have begun to hedge about their recognition of the expediency of such a meeting with various conditions and stipulations--from the need to hold consultations with the allies to obtaining some kind of "guarantees" from the Soviet Union concerning Afghanistan, El Salvador and even Poland.

The American press makes no secret of the fact that the USSR's constructive new peace-loving proposals have presented Washington with a difficult dilemma. To reject these proposals outright is to end up in a difficult position in the face of the entire world, and in particular that section of the American population which sees the acceptance of the Soviet initiatives as a real chance to ensure genuine U.S. security. But accepting the Soviet proposals does not fit in with the plans of those who give priority to the arms race and the "position of strength" policy, which borders on adventurism.

Hence the evasiveness and ambivalence, the maneuvering and tightrope-walking with words about peace alongside the implementation in practice of measures which have nothing in common with concern for maintaining interstate relations or with the interests of international security.

A legitimate question arises: Is not the American administration, by putting forward all these preliminary conditions-- for that is what they are in effect--and demanding that the USSR change its conduct to suit the United States, trying to postpone the meeting? Is not Washington counting on gaining time, in the hope of destroying the present military-strategic balance between East and West so as to achieve military superiority and then enter into talks, if indeed it does so, from a "position of strength"? Is this not indicated by the present Washington administration's numerous statements on the need to strengthen "America's might"?

If some people in the United States entertain illusions on this score, they should look at L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 26th congress, which clearly states: The Soviet Union will not permit the creation of such superiority. "Such attempts," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stated, "as well as talking to us from a position of strength, are absolutely without prospects!"

The experience of history indicates that, when USSR-U.S. relations have been tense, the international situation as a whole has invariably deteriorated. And conversely, when it has been possible to maintain Soviet-American dialogue, including summit-level dialogue, this has helped to strengthen peace and international security and to develop cooperation between states.

In the seventies meetings between the highest leaders of East and West, above all the USSR and the United States, became one of the most important forms of international contact, and the results thus achieved were very considerable.

"Experience shows," L.I. Brezhnev said, "that when a country's top political leaders as well as competent specialists in a particular sphere become involved in developing relations between two countries, this acts as a good incentive to all those following behind to work more effectively and rapidly. But the main thing...is that the participation of political leaders invested with the highest responsibility makes it possible to look at the whole range of relations in broad terms, taking a long-term view--that is, it gives the opportunity to see further and to move forward more confidently."

And this is fully confirmed by the practice of Soviet-American relations.

Just such meetings opened up a wide path for mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the United States. In the first half of the seventies more than 50 agreements were concluded between the USSR and the United States in the most diverse spheres--from an agreement on preventing nuclear war and accords in the sphere of nuclear arms limitation to agreements on cooperation in various spheres of science and technology, culture and education. Impetus was given to the lively exchange of delegations. For the first time in the entire history of Soviet-American relations the exchange of parliamentary groups began. The wide potential for fruitful cooperation was demonstrated by the "Soyuz-Apollo" joint space experiment. Great practical benefits resulted from the work of the two countries' scientists and specialists in the sphere of medicine, environmental conservation, the power industry and research into the world ocean.

The Soviet Union still remains true to its principled and constructive line in relations with the United States.

"The USSR," L.I. Brezhnev has said, "wants normal relations with the United States. From the viewpoint of the interests both of our two countries' peoples and of mankind as a whole, there is simply no other reasonable path."

It is now up to the American side. It must be supposed that they remember that the U.S. President's signature is to be found under these binding words: "The USSR and the United States...will proceed on the basis of the common conviction that in the nuclear age there is no basis for maintaining relations between them except peaceful coexistence. Differences in the USSR and U.S. ideology and social systems are no obstacle to the development of normal relations between them, based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage."

The prevailing international situation insistently dictates the need to adopt the most urgent measures to strengthen peace, deepen detente and curb the arms race. The correlation of forces in the world is now such that it would be naive even to dream of returning to the times when the United States could dictate its will to other states and peoples and build its policy from a position of strength. In reflection on its response to the Soviet proposals the American leadership should bear in mind that mankind is not so very far from the brink of the nuclear missile abyss and that any careless movement could bring the world to the verge of catastrophe.

TURKATENKO: NO RESPONSE TO SOVIET INITIATIVES

LD251348 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States determine to a very considerable extent the general international climate. The nature of these relations now and the urgent nature of international problems facing us emphasize the importance of an international dialogue at all levels. As for the Soviet Union it is ready to conduct such dialogue, including top level meetings and discussions. This was stressed by President Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the recent 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. In a commentary that follows our observer Nikolay Turkatenko examines the American response to this latest Soviet peace initiative:

So far Washington has given no indication of its desire to meet the Soviet side half way and open a constructive dialogue on ways of preventing a nuclear war. What is more the United States administration keeps piling obstacles in the way of our search for mutually acceptable agreements. It would appear that the experience of the last administration offered enough proof of the dangers involved in aggravating tension in American-Soviet relations. Its (?moods), such as boosting U.S. military spending, launching the production of new nuclear weapons systems, stalling on the ratification of SALT II and other hostile gestures towards the Soviet Union [words indistinct] the international arena. The United States has had enough time to be convinced that attempts to gain an edge over the Soviet Union in the military field do not pay off, as they never did in the past.

Now let me give you one example. Pentagon strategists pin their hopes on a new generation of submarines armed with Trident missiles. They rejected also the offer of an agreement not to develop these weapons because they thought they were ahead of us in this field. The Soviet side had proposed that development work on the Trident missile and on a matching Soviet system be abandoned by both sides. But this proposal was turned down.

As a result of all this the Americans now have their Ohio submarine with Trident I missiles and the Soviet side has a matching weapons system called Typhoon. So the obvious question is what have we both gained for all our efforts.

In connection with this specific example, President Leonid Brezhnev introduced a very concrete proposal in his report at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. He said that the Soviet side is ready to reach an agreement on limiting the deployment of these new submarines of the Ohio class in the United States and of a matching type in the Soviet Union. He said (?he) could also agree to placing a ban on modernizing the existing ballistic missiles for these submarines and on developing new ones. But this Soviet proposal, as some other initiatives, have failed to get a positive response in Washington. At the same time one hears practically every day official statements concerning military preparations and stepping up development work on new types of weapons of mass destruction.

The United States leaders clearly think they will be able to achieve military superiority even despite all past experience to the contrary. Indeed, if the Soviet side was able to maintain proper defenses in the difficult years of postwar economic reconstruction following the most devastating war in Soviet history, we are perfectly able to take good care of our defenses now. Suffice it to say that at the present time the Soviet Union is the world's leading producer in many fields and thus it has at its disposal the most advanced technology in the world. American attempts to achieve military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union are simply a waste of material resources; what is more they produce a dangerous accumulation and improvement of arms even despite the fact that the existing stockpiles of arms are enough to destroy the human race. The call for a dialogue with the United States issued by President Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress is prompted by a desire to curb the arms race and adopt effective and mutually acceptable measures for arms limitation and their reduction and for resolving international disputes by peaceful means. This is the only practical and reasonable way of tackling the burning task of our time, the task of saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust.

SHISHKIN: 'UNREALISM' REIGNS IN WASHINGTON

LD251201 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 3

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Washington Is Seeking the Past"]

[Text] People throughout the world are continuing to study the results of the 26th CPSU Congress with close attention. The broad international public's attention is focused on the fundamental new proposals put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's report regarding the deepening of detente and curbing of the arms race. People of good will rightly regard these proposals as a further development of the Soviet peace program, which they wholeheartedly approve.

And this is perfectly natural. After all, for centuries exploiter classes of every stripe have instilled into their peoples the ancient Roman precept: If you want peace, prepare for war. Our party's 26th congress opens up a completely different prospect before all countries. "Not preparation for war, which condemns the peoples to the senseless squandering of their material and spiritual wealth," L.I. Brezhnev declared, but the consolidation of peace is the guiding thread to the future."

Official Washington did not dare publicly reject the important Soviet initiatives before the eyes of the whole world. Top spokesmen for the Reagan administration have paid lipservice to the idea of carefully studying Moscow's proposals. But in reality they have pitted against the "Soviet peace offensive" their own "supremely militarist foreign policy," as the Philadelphia INQUIRER, an American newspaper, defined it.

Today the future is of little concern to the powers that be in America. With obsessive persistence, they are fruitlessly seeking the past. Once again they are in the grip of imperial megalomania and of the craving for a "big stick." "According to the Reagan doctrine," exults U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, a mouthpiece of reaction and militarism, "the Russians must be faced with the prospect of an escalation in the arms race and a more vigorous challenge from an American administrstion that has clearly now gotten over the 'Vietnam syndrome."

That is how certain American politicians hope simply and easily to shrug off the historical experience of the recent past and are again displaying the "arrogance of power" which, as Senator Fulbright once warned, was to lead inevitably to the Vietnam fiasco for the United States. The United States paid the price of 50,000 dead and several times that number of maimed Americans and a huge sum--$140 billion--for its state leadership's aspirations to world domination, to the role of an international policeman settling scores with peoples and governments whom American imperialism found objectionable.

What Washington now refers to so scornfully as the "Vietnam syndrome" was in fact a bitter lesson taught by history to shortsighted politicians and adventurist strategists. The most farsighted representatives of the American ruling circles drew the only correct conclusion from it: It was time to turn away from confrontation toward talks.

The fruitful results of this turnabout in American policy are well known. Soviet-American relations entered a period of detente and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. At no other time in the entire history of relations between our two countries were as many constructive agreements concluded as in the seventies. They included, for instance, the 1972 treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II).

That same year of 1972 saw the signing in Moscow of a document entitled "The Basic Principles of the Relations Between the USSR and the United States," which pointed out, in particular, that in the nuclear age peaceful coexistence is the only possible basis for maintaining relations between us. In the spirit of this document the sides spent 7 years on talks regarding a second-stage limitation of strategic offensive arms which culminated in June 1979 in the signing of the SALT II treaty at summit level in Vienna.

With still greater highhandedness than was displayed in this under Carter, the Republican administration is endeavoring to smash everything positive accumulated in Soviet-American relations during the detente years. Like the other Soviet-American accords, the SALT II treaty has been shelved. When, during a recent interview between Secretary of State Haig and a group of American journalists, he was asked "Are there plans for any attempts to resurrect the 1972 agreement?" Haig flatly replied: "No, we're not all that bothered about the 1972 agreement."

Out of naivete or frivolity, Washington believes that objective realities of today's world such as the military equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and the consequent need for recognition of the principle of equal security are merely superfluous ballast that is preventing the American ship of state from changing direction and once again setting an imperial course toward world domination. In an interview with the New York TIMES President Reagan actually stated that he "does not consider it advisable to sit down at the negotiating table with the Russians" since, he claims, all such contacts have so far been one-sided. "Maybe," he arrogantly added, "it will become a two-way street once we have increased our military potential a bit."

The American President's closest aides are expressing these frank aspirations to create military superiority and to gamble on a position of strength policy in even less diplomatic terms. U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman has stated, for instance: "Parity as regards naval forces is an unacceptable concept for the United States. We must have clear superiority." One wonders: For what purpose? But Lehman has a readymade answer for this too. You see, he is impatient to have a Navy that "must be capable of attacking the Kola Pen Peninsula in the Arctic."

The American secretary's aggressive bluster is indicative of the unrealistic spirit that now reigns in the corridors of power in Washington. You might think the calendars over there showed 1950, not 1981. But a lot of muddy Potomac water has flowed out to sea since then.

However, it should be noted that, despite the intensive anti-Soviet campaign, there are still sober-minded people in the United States, even among those who make no secret of their class hostility toward our country, socialism and the ideas of communism. They cannot fail to realize that if the United States did not succeed in gaining the kind of decisive superiority over the Soviet Union that it could have used to achieve its imperialist ends in the fifties, only madmen or political ignoramuses and dilettantes can hope to do so now.

British Admiral of the Fleet Mountbatten, who is considered a recognized military authority in the West, once resolutely declared: "You cannot fight with nuclear weapons. Their existence only increases the threat of our destruction." Nonetheless, according to the Washington POST, "The United States is now carrying out the biggest program for the production of nuclear arms in its whole history." There are the new warheads for the Minuteman III and Trident missiles, for the cruise missiles, for strategic and tactical aviation bombs and artillery projectiles.

The spur to all this is utterly invalid hopes that capitalist America will be able to undermine the economic positions of socialism and primarily of the Soviet Union by stepping up the arms race. That same magazine, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, declares in forthright terms that the White House believes that "the Russians will suffer far more as a result of the failure of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and a headlong arms race."

All these hopes are built on sand. The best evidence of this is the lamentable state of the economy of the United States itself. It is literally sagging beneath the backbreaking burden of armaments, and the accelerated buildup of new military muscle is certainly not going to promote its prosperity. It is not for nothing that the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stresses: "What is the point of strengthening defense capability if as a result the U.S. economy--the foundation of American might--gets weaker and weaker?"

As for our country, it has long since created for itself the fixed production capital to ensure for us the production for defense purposes of output in no way inferior to American military hardware in terms of its qualitative criteria. But the Soviet Union has absolutely no intention of staging a mortally dangerous race involving nuclear weapons. On the contrary, it is proposing a very specific program for limiting and lowering the threshold of nuclear confrontation. For, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the congress, "A military threat does indeed loom over the United States and over all other countries of the world. But its source is not the Soviet Union, not its mythical superiority, but the arms race itself and the tension that persists in the world. We are prepared to combat this real, and not imagined, threat--hand in hand with America, with the European states, with all the world's countries."

The past that Washington is seeking with such persistence is long gone. Like a beacon of peace and process, the 26th CPSU Congress is illuminating the road to the future. The magnetic force of its ideals, which accord with the interests of the security of both the Americans and the other people of the world, is invincible. The future belongs to them.

INCREASED U.S. AID TO EL SALVADOR REPORTED

LD251040 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar, TASS--The U.S. Department of State has announced that the United States decided to increase economic aid to the Salvadoran junta by another 63.5 million dollars in the 1981 fiscal year. This means that the total sum of U.S. economic "aid" to El Salvador will make up 126.5 million dollars during the current fiscal year. Washington's generous hand-outs are above all aimed at propping up the reactionary pro-American regime which is trying to quell the uprising of the people. The United States already set aside 40 million dollars in military aid to the junta. U.S.-made weapons continue pouring into El Salvador, while U.S. Green Berets, "famous" for reprisals against the civilian population during the U.S. intervention in Vietnam, have arrived in El Salvador to assist the local punitive troops.

Long Against Involvement

LD251512 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

Yielding to pressure from the White House, one of the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives voted on Tuesday to allocate another five million dollars in military aid to the Salvadoran junta in the current fiscal year.

Together with the money supplied earlier the total volume of military aid to the military regime in El Salvador in the 1981 fiscal year made up 35 million dollars. Apart from that the administration has given the junta another 126.5 million dollars in so-called "economic aid."

The U.S. administration has taken a line at stepping up support of the military junta in El Salvador, including the dispatch of an ever bigger number of military advisers; Green Berets among them, to that country. Such a policy comes under growing criticism in Congress. The chairman of the subcommittee, Clarence Long (Democrat--Maryland), who recently returned from a trip to El Salvador, came out against U.S. involvement in another military adventure abroad.

He has repeatedly stressed that the present actions of the admiinistration with regard to El Salvador, especially the dispatch of military advisers to that country, was reminiscent of the beginning of U.S. interference in Vietnam. He said that the program of military aid to the junta constituted an attempt to make Congress consent to the administration's actions in El Salvador and approve an analogue of Tonkin resolution which in its own time legalized U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

However, this call for prudence was ignored. The members of the subcommittee granted the administration's request by a narrow margin (8 votes against 7).

The administration intends to continue supplying massive military and economic aid to the junta in future. Draft budget of the United States for the 1982 fiscal year envisages the appropriation of 101 million dollars for the purpose. El Salvador will become the biggest recipient of U.S. aid in Latin America, accounting for 20 per cent of the money allocated to the region in the framework of aid programs.

NAVAL TASK FORCE MANEUVERS IN ANTILLES SCORED

PY251453 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 24 Mar 81

[By Valentin Selivanov]

[Text] According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, a U.S. Navytask force is holding maneuvers in the Antilles. The excuse given by the Pentagon for holding these maneuvers is that they are being led by a four-star Admiral, Harry Train, commander in chief of the U.S. naval forces in the Atlantic.

According to this same report, during the maneuvers U.S. Navy warships will visit ports of several Latin American countries. It is very odd that before the start of the maneuvers the U.S. Navy command issued a statement noting that these maneuvers will strengthen peace and friendship in the Americas on the seas. Moreover, the statement added that the visit to several ports will strengthen the spirit of cooperation between the United States and the countries to be visited.

The hypocrisy of this statement is quite obvious. These U.S. maneuvers are part of the new overall U.S. naval strategy. During a press conference held on 16 March, U.S. Secretary of the Navy (?Hidalgo) explained the bases of the new U.S. naval strategy. He noted that the guidelines were established by the U.S. President and Secretary of Defense (?Harold Brown).

According to Hidalgo the priority objective of the U.S. Navy from now on is not the defense of U.S. maritime communications, but the improvement of the U.S. Navy at all those levels which Washington believes are of interest. In this particular case, Washington's interest has been strengthened by the massive presence of the U.S. Navy fleet in the Antilles. The specific objective of these Navy maneuvers is to show that the United States is ready to use its Armed Forces to violently crush the peoples' liberation movements.

The socially progressive sectors of the Antilles countries are indignant over the U.S. show of force in the region. The General Confederation of Costa Rican Workers [CGTC] has expressed its categorical repudiation of this U.S. action. The CGTC statement notes that Costa Rican social sectors believe that the U.S. show of force in the region is another sign of the policy of threat and extortion that the United States is enforcing in some countries.

The CGTC statement adds that it is especially disgusting that the U.S. Navy is heading toward this region at a time when the peril of U.S. armed intervention is hovering over Central America, particularly El Salvador.

NETHERLANDS UNRECEPTIVE TO MORE MILITARY SPENDING

LD252138 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar, TASS--The Dutch Defence Minister Pieter Degeus has concluded his visit to the United States during which he had talks with Secretary of Defence Weinberger and the Assistant of the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Allen.

The American side used this visit to increase pressure on Holland so that it would increase its military spendings and agree to the deployment on Dutch territory of new American medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron weapons.

But judging by the results of the talks Washington did not succeed in achieving these aims, although Minister Degeus did state at a press conference Holland's "loyalty" to the NATO bloc, he also stressed that his country was against the nuclear arms race and stood for a continuation of talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

The minister specially stressed that the Government of the Netherlands opposed the deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe and in particular on Dutch territory. As to the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of Holland, Pieter Degeus stated that his country would not adopt decision on this question at least to the end of the current year. The minister admitted that the anti-war movement was mounting in the European Continent and for this reason the adoption of such a decision would be a "very difficult" matter.

Commenting on the results of the talks between Degeus and Weinberger the New York TIMES notes that the American defence secretary tried to secure consent to increase military spendings but got in return nothing more than vague promises. More than that, referring to an official representative of the U.S. Department of Defence the paper writes that the new U.S. administration cannot count on a drastic change of their position by the allies.

AFRICANS 'INDIGNANT' AT RELATIONS WITH PRETORIA

LD261134 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 26 Mar, TASS--A group of diplomats from African countries represented at the United Nations Organisation called on Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to express profound concern over the support the racist Pretoria regime is given by Ronald Reagan's administration.

Pointing to the fact that aggressive sallies of South African racists against the neighboring independent states have become more frequent of late, the representatives of African countries stress that Washington, in actual fact, encourages "state terrorism", practiced by the apartheid regime and helps it perpetuate the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia.

African diplomats regard the recent visits to the United States by high-ranking South African envoys and Pretoria's placemen from Namibia as proof of U.S. administration's desire to strengthen relations with Pretoria at all levels.

The group also had a meeting with the president of the Security Council.

The reports about a secret meeting of the new Permanent Representative of the United States to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick with a delegation of South African high-ranking army and secret service officers were a source of special indignation among African delegates. They stress that the meeting constitutes a violation by the U.S. Government of the U.N. Security Council resolution introducing embargo on arms deliveries to Pretoria and banning any contacts with South Africa in the military sphere.

At present official Washington is making clumsy efforts to get out of the scandalous situation. According to a White House spokesman, Jeane Kirkpatrick allegedly did not know with whom she was having a meeting. Later a spokesman for the Department of State said that to the best of his knowledge the meeting had been organised by a private organisation. In the opinion of U.N. diplomats, such explanations are utter nonsense, just like recent statements of the U.S. Department of State which said that, when granting permission to enter the country to the officers of the South African intelligence service, its chief among them, the State Department allegedly did not know to whom it was issuing entry visas.

COMPARISON OF ALEKSANDROV ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY

A comparison of the item entitled "Aleksandrov Comments on U.S. Foreign Policy," published in the March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page A 1 with PRAVDA of 25 March reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits first paragraph.

On page A 1, paragraph three, line one, PRAVDA reads: "The government of Jimmy Carter, that launched a campaign against detente, did many pernicious things to poison the international atmosphere."

Paragraph six, penultimate line reads: "He said: 'I believe in principle, we are at a point of relative balance and equivalence.'"

Paragraph eight, line three to line five, PRAVDA encloses within quotemarks: "within a very short period of time perhaps in the middle of this decade, this equality would quickly change into Russian superiority"

On page A 2, paragraph two, line six, PRAVDA omits the word nuclear.

Paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA encloses within quotemarks: "beginning of America's rearmament."

Paragraph five, line three, PRAVDA reads: "456 to 600."

Last paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: "It is easy to understand that being mounted under the cover of 'struggle against...'"

On page A 4, last paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: "The Soviet Union is displaying goodwill literally on all questions..."

PRC FREEZE ON CONTRACTS WITH JAPAN, WEST REPORTED

LD241551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta article under the rubric "International Notes": "A Dangerous Partnership"]

[Text] Japanese business circles are continuing to express concern at Beijing's rejection of contracts for the delivery of industrial equipment to China. The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI wrote, with frank concern: "The economic crisis in China is becoming increasingly serious in nature, and the annulment of contracts already concluded is a reflection of this situation."

The Chinese side, as is known, unilaterally announced the ending of construction work on 120 major industrial projects, most of which were being erected under contracts with foreign companies mainly Japanese. Thus, for instance, the construction of the second phase of the Baoshan metallurgical combine near Shanhai, a chemicals combine in Beijing, a plant for the production of ethylene in Nanjing and a number of other enterprises has been frozen. Yet not so long ago they were being publicized as most important projects of Japanese-Chinese economic cooperation. Moreover deliveries of Chinese oil to Japan are being almost halved. The Japanese side's total losses now amount to more than $1.5 billion.

On the stock market of Western Europe and the United States people rubbed their hands in satisfaction and calculated their competitor's losses. But their joy was premature. The implementation of a major American-Chinese project--the construction of a copper mine at the cost of $800 million--has been postponed and a number of projects involving West European firms have been frozen. Promised deals worth tens of millions of dollars proved to be the latest Beijing "canard." Thus the trade "boom" with China, the newspaper NEWSDAY writes, has, in the view of American business circles, ended before it began, and the "four modernizations" based on the import of Western technology and industrial complexes have burst like soap bubbles. The enthusiasm with which American firms and companies set about the quest for the best "tidbits" in the new market is being rapidly dampened and replaced by pessimism--that is the conclusion reached by the magazine ASIA RECORD, published in California.

For nearly 15 months West German engineers and representatives of business circles were engaged in preparing a project for a cold steel rolling mill. And now the order, worth DM500 million, has been canceled. Three other projects worth DM900 million, and also a contract with the (Mannesmandemag) concern worth DM440 million, have also been scrapped.

Disappointment, dissatisfaction with an unreliable trading partner, sobering up after the mirages of the Chinese market--that is by no means the whole reaction in Western business circles, which jeopardized stable and reliable ties with other countries for the bait of Beijing's widely publicized promises.

The Chinese leadership's renunciation of most of the contracts concluded clearly reflects the adventurist nature of the Beijing ruling circles' economic policy. The number of such postponed or frozen projects is increasing. Many of the 1,700 projects formerly named, as the Japanese press writes, were "plucked out of thin air," since they were decided without the most elementary economic substantiation.

"Experiments" of this kind during the years of the Great Leap Forward cost 120 billion yuan even according to the evidently conservative estimates of a number of Chinese economists, while the chaos of the notorious Cultural Revolution cost 500 billion yuan. The question of the damage to the Chinese economy connected with the new Great Leap Forward--the hegemonist "program of four modernizations"--is on the agenda.

Trade and economic relations are a generally accepted and completely normal form of interstate ties in world practice. However, they assume a different character when partners start attaching paramount importance not to mutually advantageous cooperation, but to the pursuit of selfish interests, regarding such relations as a kind of "trump card" in the political game of the international arena.

The Chinese hegemonists' economic cooperation with international imperialism is increasingly becoming an indicator of their political collaboration, which is directed against the forces of peace and social progress. The Beijing rulers make no secret of the fact that they regard these relations as an important strategic and political factor operating above all against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. For their part the American, Japanese, British, West German and other monopolies, in displaying readiness to invest tens of billions of dollars in China, are creating a material base for Beijing's adventurist course and seeking to draw the PRC more deeply into the orbit of imperialist influence, not only politically but economically. This collaboration and economic "cooperation" at the expense of the Chinese people's national interests and dignity open up additional opportunities for imperialism to organize new antisocialist provocations and lead to the emergence of a more complex political situation in the world.

STABLE RELATIONS ESSENTIAL WITH U.S., PRC

LD251621 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 14

[Fedor Burlatskiy article: "Greatness of Political Intellect"]

[Excerpt] The whole spirit of the CPSU's international policy and the action program outlined at the party's 26th congress are of special significance under present conditions. The point is that the whole system of international relations is experiencing a period of destabilization which could be called a geopolitical crisis.

We will make no secret of our opinion: The present crisis, the crisis of detente, has arisen primarily because two great powers--first and foremost the United States, but to a considerable extent China also--have lost balance in their foreign policy strategy, are frantically rushing about in a quest for a new role in the world arena and are transmitting dangerous impulses throughout the system of international relations.

Of course, the reasons behind the crisis that these countries are experiencing are utterly different. Only the consequences are strangely similar--irritation with the USSR. With astonishing naivete the U.S. and Chinese leaders are seeking the source of their difficulties in the international arena not in their own policy, nor in the modern world's real problems, but in the Soviet Union's policy.

The main reason behind the crisis of the U.S. foreign policy course is the decline in the relative clout of the country's military and economic might in the modern world, which is something its ruling forces refuse to reconcile themselves to and just cannot adjust to.

First came the balance between U.S. and USSR military might, which was traumatic for the White House. The American geopoliticians were never able to learn all the necessary lessons from this fact. Then the relative clout of American might within the Western alliance began to decline, and this is causing equal irritation and concern in the United States.

As long ago as 1979 the nine Common Market countries overtook the United States in terms of their aggregate GNP, and Japan is ahead of the United States in many indicators.

The correlation of military might between the United States and its allies has changed. The numerical strength of the NATO armies is 975,000 men, of whom only 300,000 are Americans. Of the 7,000 tanks in the Western countries' possession, only 2,000 are American. Of course, the United States has undisputed superiority in nuclear weapons, but nevertheless, its automatic assumption of leadership within the framework of the Western alliances is increasingly being questioned.

Another reason for the crisis of U.S. egopolitics is the sharp decline in the country's potential for influencing the liberated states on which U.S. energy resources depend to a great extent: Suffice it to say that the United States imports about 40 percent of the oil it consumes. The sharp rise in the prices of oil and petroleum products (they have increased by a factor of 16 over the last 10 years), followed by the Iranian revolution, hit the U.S. economy in its most sensitive spot and reduced American strategists to a state of near-hysteria.

Hence also Washington's extremely sensitive reaction to events in Afghanistan, where there are no direct U.S. interests. Fear does indeed have sharp eyes: American strategists began to dream that someone was stealing toward the oil resources and lines of communication with the aim of economically suffocating America.

The geopolitical crisis, overlaid by the economic recession, inflation and the growth of unemployment inside the country, stunned the American ruling circles. However, the conclusion that was drawn was absolutely false: It was necessary to build up military might as the main factor in restoring political influence in the world. But surely it is obvious that by that means it is impossible either to change the balance of military forces between the USSR and the United States, or to change the correlation of economic forces between the United States and its allies, or to solve the resources problem? That is a utopian dream, as the makers of the "muscular policy" in Washington themselves suspect. Which is why they are so nervous, so inclined to rush from extreme to extreme. Nontheless, commonsense must ultimately prevail. If the facts cannot be changed, you have to come to terms with them, for facts are the most stubborn and most stable things in today's unstable world.

The American leaders' desire to perceive the Soviet Union's actions as the cause of their own geopolitical difficulties looks naive in the face of these facts. Now that a calm, considered and clear program for improving bilateral relations and improving the international climate has been pitted against their frantic scurryings in relations with the USSR, West Europe and the modern world as a whole, they have a historic chance to make a serious and responsible assessment of the processes of the modern world and to renew their strategy to take into account the legitimate interests of their own country, other countries and regions of the world, and the whole cause of the peoples' security.

The precise conclusions [illegible]awn in L.I. Brezhnev's report with regard to Soviet-American relations must be conside[illegible]d and assessed. "A military threat does indeed loom over the United States and likewis[illegible] over all other countries of the world. But its source is not the Soviet Union, not its mythical superiority, but the arms race itself and the tension that persists in the world. We are prepared to combat this real, and not imagined, threat--arm in arm with America, with the European states, with all countries of our world." Through the mouth of its leader the Soviet Union stated its readiness for dialogue and pointed out that the crucial element here is a meeting at the highest level. The USSR wants normal relations with the United States in the interests of both our countries' peoples and mankind as a whole. There is simply no other sensible road.

Now we come to the other great power. Unlike the United States, China's geopolitical instability has been caused by the internal upheavals in the Middle Kingdom. China's political life still simply will not move in a tranquil direction, although inside the country certain changes are taking place.

Unsuccessful guidelines are being revised and a quest is underway for more effective economic and social development, but there is still a long way to go before genuine stabilization. The internal instability is also reflected in an uneven, erratic foreign policy.

First there was the frank line of provoking another world war in the hope of imitating the wise monkey and sitting cozily on the mountain watching two tigers fight. Then came a period of artificial self-isolation along with a claim about turning China into some kind of center of "world revolution." And most recently a drift has begun toward cooperation and alliance with that very imperialism that was portrayed only a short while ago as China's main enemy. That is the direction in which the present Chinese leaders are looking: Maybe without fully realizing it, they are entertaining illusions of a new "leap forward"; of modernizing the army and the whole national economy with aid from the West.

But what about relations with the Soviet Union? In a short historical period the Soviet Union underwent in Chinese leaders' assessments a transformation from "a friend forever" to "social imperialism" and the "number one enemy." The Lord does indeed move in mysterious ways. The Soviet Union, which had for many decades helped the CCP and the Chinese revolution and promoted China's economic development and the growth of its international prestige, was sacrificed to new desires and calculations with astonishing treachery.

Let us take a sober look at the current situation. What does China want? To get aid from the West, even if this involves a risk of increasing the country's dependence on the West? No one is stopping it. To carry out further experiments in its domestic policy? Nobody objects to this either. The only thing that is unclear is why, given all this, it is necessary to stubbornly continue a policy of confrontation with the USSR which emerged under completely different conditions and under the influence of motives rejected by China's current leaders themselves.

Despite all the understandable chagrin and disappointments of recent decades, Soviet people remain true to their desire for good relations with the Chinese people. "The Soviet Union has not sought and is not seeking confrontation with the People's Republic of China," L.I. Brezhnev stated. "We follow the course determined by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and would like to base our ties with it on good neighborliness. Our proposals aimed at normalizing relations with China remain in force, just as our feelings of respect and friendship toward the Chinese people remain unchanged."

China still has to formulate a stable and long-term foreign policy course. And there can be no doubt that the Chinese people's true interests would be served by a policy of peace and good relations with other states, especially the Soviet Union, with which they are linked not only by the world's longest border but by memories of better times of friendship and cooperation.

The stabilization and improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States and between the Soviet Union and China is an important factor in restoring the balance of the whole system of international relations in the interests of peace on earth.

Our hope is that the Soviet Union's new peace offensive, embodied in the materials and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, will meet with a response in Washington and Beijing--and in Bonn, Paris, London and Tokyo for that matter--and will provide an important starting point for a turn away from the cold war years to a thaw in world politics. The politicians responsible for the fate of the modern world must think again: "Whither thou goest?" Where is mankind to be taken on the eve of its next millenium? They must determine their attitude toward the new proposals voiced from the high political platform in Moscow.

CULTURAL REVOLUTION BLAMED FOR SOCIAL ILLS

LD250839 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 March publishes on page 5 an article by B. Barakhta under the rubric "International Notes" and entitled "The Dross of Society" in which he describes the socioeconomic impact of China's Cultural Revolution which, he claims, has brought about the present level (20 million) of unemployment. Although the country, which has been brought to the brink of economic catastrophe by Maoist experiments, has great need of qualified workers and engineering and technical personnel, it is incapable of guaranteeing work for millions of people. Consequently, children are reduced to begging, Chinese officialdom, however, the author continues, seems to be indifferent and to have no intention of remedying the problems. Chinese economists have suggested that the unemployed themselves should set up private enterprises, which few are able to do. The Beijing leaders are said to be prepared to sacrifice the basic interests of the Chinese working people to the hegemonist program of the four modernizations, and to place on them the burden of increasing the country's military and nuclear potential with the help of the West.

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON BEIJING'S DOMESTIC POLICY

GF261036 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 24 March carries a station commentary entitled "The Situation of the Oppressed Nations in the PRC." The radio describes the policy of PRC leaders on national minorities as a policy of oppression and adds: "The use of the PRC Army to crush the popular uprising in Tibet last (?month) is indicative of the current policy of Beijing leaders."

The radio recalls that the PRC Armed Forces were also used in the 1950's to crush popular agitation in Tibet and states that since then, Beijing leaders have been endeavoring to destroy the Tibetan civilization by "using force to make Tibetans forget their customs and traditions." As evidence confirming this view, the radio recalls the statement made by Dalai Lama to LE FIGARO after his deputy's return from a tour of Tibet last year, in which he said that respect for "local autonomy is currently being trampled upon in Tibet."

The radio notes that the Beijing leaders' policy on other national minorities in the country is no different than that on the Tibetans. It adds: "Beijing policy on the northern province, that is to say, Inner Mongolia, is worthy of attention. The Maoists (?banned) the People's Revolutionary Party of Inner Mongolia in the 1940's. The aim of this party was to safeguard the rights of the province's workers and contribute toward the PRC peoples friendly relations in the international arena. After Beijing (?dissolved) the People's Revolutionary Party of Inner Mongolia, party members were subjected to criminal investigations. As a result, 350 people, including workers, were arrested in this autonomous region and over 1,600 people were (?slandered)." The radio also states that PRC officials banished many people from their homes in Inner Mongolia and brought in Chinese people to replace them.

On matters related to the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, the radio states: "Beijing's policy on this region is creating problems for the people." It notes that the PRC leaders' response to the work stoppage in factories of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region last year was to transfer workers from other parts of the country to replace those who had stopped working in support of their demands for better working and living conditions.

The radio concludes: "Over 30,000 people took part in demonstrations in western Xinjiang. However, PRC officials failed to respond favorably to the demands of the workers. Instead, numerous people were (?arrested)."

MPR DEFENSE MINISTER WRITES ON MPA JUBILEE

LD241513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Col Gen J. Abhia, Mongolian minister of defense, under the rubric "On the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army": "Vigilant Guard of Socialism"]

[Text] The Mongolian People's Army [MPA] came into being 60 years ago in the raging flame of the people's revolution which flared up in Mongolia under the direct influence of the Great October socialist revolution. Its history is the history of the struggle for freedom, independence and the people's happy future and of the reliable defense of their revolutionary gains and peaceful creative labor, the history of the unbreakable Leninist friendship and combat fraternity of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their armies. This friendship and fraternity was born and tempered in the joint struggle against common enemies and was cemented in the labor of building socialism on Mongolian soil.

The MPA's glorious 60th anniversary is portentous in that it is being celebrated on the threshold of the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Congress. The congress, which will be held in May, will sum up the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and will determine the tasks of the party and the people at the new stage of completing the building of socialism's material and technical base.

A qualitatively new period in the development of the MPA began in the sixties, when socialist production relations triumphed fully in the country. The need to further strengthen the MPA and to enhance its combat ability was caused by the fact that the Chinese hegemonists, who had long despised our country's free and independent development and the unbreakable fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, had begun openly pursuing a policy hostile to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and carrying out subversive actions. Taking this into account, the MPRP took and is now taking all necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense capability and to ensure its security.

The present stage in our army's development is characterized by the fact that, as a result of scientific and technical progress and the revolution in military matters, it is equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware. Its organizational structure has been modernized, and qualitative changes have occurred in the army's social makeup. Now 49.8 percent of MPA servicemen are children of herdsmen who have been formed into cooperatives, and 45.8 percent are of working-class origin.

The MPA now consists of the Ground Forces (motorized rifle units and formations, communications units, engineering units, chemical troop units, construction troops) and the Air Defense, Air and Civil Defense Forces. In recent years there has been a great increase in the fire and strike power of units and formations and in their mobility and maneuverability. The army possesses modern tanks and missile installations. Fighter aircraft units have been created.

But, however perfect the weapons and combat hardware and however high their performance characteristics, people are the chief, decisive force in achieving victory. Therefore the MPA devotes great attention to the political education of servicemen and to instilling high moral and combat qualities in them. The servicemen of our army are people closely rallied around the party and government, infinitely devoted to their socialist motherland and educated in the spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the spirit of ardent patriotism and internationalism.

The MPA has officer cadres who are the backbone of the armed forces, always ready to defend the socialist motherland and possessing unshakable ideological conviction and tempering, courage and determination, creative initiative, good military training and high pedagogic skill.

Whereas in 1945 only approximately half of officers had higher and secondary education, now 99.8 percent have such education. More than 80 percent of commissioned personnel are members of the MPRP and the Revolutionary Youth League. One officer in every five has a technical engineering trade. The officer corps is constantly being replenished with young cadres possessing a wide military-political and technical engineering horizon. The overwhelming majority of them were trained in educational institutions of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Political organs and party and Revolutionary Youth League organizations are active in the army. They carry out tremendous ideological and political education work aimed at enhancing the combat readiness of units and formations and educating personnel in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, of the heroic revolutionary and combat traditions of the party, people and army and of selfless devotion to the great friendship and combat fraternity of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their armies.

The servicemen's cultural and domestic living conditions are being improved steadily thanks to the constant attention and concern of the party and the government. The housing stock is increasing yearly, and new clubs and sports facilities are being constructed. Radio, television, movies, literature and the periodical press are now a firm part of the daily life of the personnel.

The chief, inexhaustible source of our army's victories and successes is the wise leadership of the MPRP, which strengthening the country's defense capability, is guided unswervingly by Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland. The fundamental tenets of this teaching have enjoyed profound reflection and creative application in the MPRP program, in MPRP congress decisions and Central Committee resolutions and in the MPR's Constitution.

The MPRP created and built the MPA by relying invariably on the rich experience of the Soviet Army--the world's first socialist army--and on the principles of Soviet military building. Back in 1921 D. Sukhe Bator's proposal on the question of creating a new type of army was examined at a joint session of the party Central Committee and the provisional people's government. The adopted resolution stated: "It is necessary to create a strong army in accordance with the principles of an independent state on the one hand and with the laws and customs of Mongolia on the other." This army "...must place above all else the protection of the interests of our long-suffering people, as well as remembering and keeping pure the great ideas of the working people's better life, for which all the world's peoples are struggling."

That instruction defined the historic purpose, the social role and the functions of the armed forces of the people's democratic state.

For the past 40-odd years the development of the MPA, the strengthening of its combat might and the consolidation of the fraternal friendship and combat cooperation of the peoples and armed forces of the MPR and the USSR have been inseparably linked with the fruitful activity and concern of MPR Marshal Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the MPR Defense Council and eminent military figure.

The party believes that the strengthening of the country's defense capability is an important condition for ensuring the reliable protection of the Mongolian people's peaceful labor and of socialism's gains. The MPRP program defines the party's military policy as follows: "...To show constant concern for ensuring the country's security and strengthening its defense might, to ensure the constant combat readiness of the MPR Armed Forces, to educate working people in the spirit of high vigilance toward any intrigues of imperialists and of readiness for the armed defense of their socialist motherland and of the community of socialist states."

The main directions of the party's military policy at the present stage of military building consist in improving the MPR's defense capability and the MPA's organizational structure; further strengthening the material and technical base of its combat readiness and combat hardware, training officer cadres; enhancing the quality and effectiveness of party political work among servicemen.

A characteristic feature of the MPA is its profoundly popular nature and its indissoluble connection with the working people. Since the first day of its creation our army has been a people's army in the true sense of the word. The Revolutionary Military Council order of 29 July 1921, signed by Commander in Chief D. Sukhe Bator, stated: "A tremendous task falls to the entire Mongolian people--that of building a state on new principles.

"This task is twice as heavy on your shoulders, comrade people's army men and commanders. You have been entrusted with an extremely honorable, crucial role--that of directly defending, at the risk of your life, the new state and the life of every citizen against external and internal enemies...." These words characterize in the best way possible the army's vital link with the people. It was born out of the midst of the working herdsmen and is called upon to defend their fundamental interests.

Another characteristic feature of the MPA is the fact that it, like the Soviet Army, has been educated in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. A truly international military and political alliance was established between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their armies during the struggle against common enemies. Now the MPA is developing and strengthening combat friendship and cooperation with the glorious Soviet Armed Forces in every possible way.

We always believe that the Soviet Union's tremendous assistance has been and still is an important factor in the development and strengthening of our armed forces. Three times Mongolian and Soviet servicemen have opposed common enemies in single formation. In 1921 the revolutionary warriors of Soviet Russian and Mongolia routed Baron Ungern's White Guard gangs. In 1939 Soviet and Mongolian servicemen inflicted a crushing blow on the Japanese samurai at Halhiyn Gol. In 1945 they fought shoulder to shoulder against the Kwantung Army--the Japanese militarists' strike detachment.

During the years of the gravest trials which fell to the lot of the Soviet people--the years of the Great Patriotic War--the Mongolian people stood from its first days firmly on the side of their Soviet brothers and gave them moral support and all the material assistance they could.

The Mongolian people and the servicemen of their army always deeply revere the Soviet servicemen's unfading exploits and keep forever the bright memory of the thousands upon thousands of sons and daughters of the heroic Soviet people who gave their lives in defense of our people's freedom, independence and happiness. The good traditions of our indissoluble friendship and combat fraternity are now being augmented by the glorious deeds of our armies' young servicemen--the worthy successors to their elder brothers and their fathers.

In the present situation, which has been seriously complicated through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles headed by the United States and because of the great-power, expansionist policy of the Beijing hegemonists acting in close partnership with them, the servicemen of our fraternal armies are vigilantly guarding the socialist community's eastern borders. "In implementing socioeconomic transformations in our country and strengthening its security," Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal emphasized from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, "we constantly rely, above all, on the Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance."

Our country's working people and the MPA servicemen, having launched the nationwide socialist competition, are now greeting with new successes the next, 18th MPRP Congress, the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution and the 60th anniversary of the MPA.

The 60th anniversary of the MPRP--the Mongolian People's proven combat vanguard--was celebrated recently in an atmosphere of tremendous labor and political enthusiasm.

Important tasks confront our army's servicemen. These consist in the persistent enhancement of the efficiency and quality of combat and political training, the maintenance of high vigilance and combat readiness, the strengthening of military discipline and organization, tireless learning from the Soviet army, profound creative study of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress--the Soviet communists' supreme forum--and a fitting greeting for the next MPRP congress.

KHARKOV ON ITO'S U.S. VISIT, MILITARY TIES

LD252128 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 25 Mar 81

["In Order To Please the Ally Beyond the Ocean"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito's five-day visit to Washington came to a close today. Its official aim was to prepare for the forthcoming Japanese-U.S. summit early in May. Therefore a wide range of matters of both bilateral and international character have been touched upon during the talks between the Japanese foreign minister and U.S. officials. The problems of increasing Japan's military might and limiting Japanese export to the USA, car exports, in the first place, predominated among the questions discussed.

In the trade and economic sphere, Ito's visit has not smoothed over the existing contradictions between the two countries whereas in the military field it has shown that Tokyo is prepared to go to further concessions to its ally beyond the ocean, when during the talks the U.S. side insisted on an increase in Japan's defence contribution. That meant both an increase in Japanese military potential and an expansion of the scope of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation which already now is of rather a versatile character.

The USA is stubbornly seeking to shift a considerable part of its military burden on to Japan, ignoring the limitations which are imposed on the Land of the Rising Sun by the current Constitution. Japan not only becomes a forward-based staging area of the U.S. 'Rapid Deployment Force' but is also preparing to assume some functions which are performed in the region so far by U.S. troops, the control over sea communications, in particular. Angually Japan's military budget which is already the seventh in the world by the level of military expenditure grows by almost eight percent. But this seems to the Pentagon not enough. It has not at all abandoned its previous demand for an increase in Japanese military spending by 9.7 per cent. Ito brought to Washington a programme for implementing the five-year Japanese armed forces modernisation plan ahead of time. Almost 3,000,000 million yen has been allocated for the realisation of the plan. A considerable increase in the purchases of U.S. military hard-ware, provided for in the plan, is a tribute to the demands of Washington which regards this as an opportunity to somewhat reduce the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan.

Tokyo's and Washington's military cooperation is taking on other forms as well. Japanese companies, for example, participate in the construction of U.S. military bases in the region, and Japanese armament is supplied to some countries of South East Asia.

In the light of these facts the assertions by Ito and his U.S. partners that the Soviet Union is trying to change the status quo in Asia into its favour look real hypocritical. Such accusations are designed only to conceal the main 'thesis' which keynoted the talks, namely, that 'stability in Asia' should be based on a strong U.S. military presence and on further increase in Washington's and Tokyo's military cooperation.

One of the aspects of such cooperation on which Washington is insisting is an increase in Japanese aid to reactionary regimes in Asia. Thereby Japan, contrary to the assurances of its leaders, in an increasingly obvious way is proceeding along the lines of militarisation, arousing concern and anxiety among the peoples of South East Asia in whose memory still fresh are the recollections of the times of the reign of Japanese militarism.

ESCALATING MILITARIZATION IN JAPAN REPORTED

LD252148 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Mar, TASS--The Japanese ruling and military circles are expanding military preparations. The first armoured division in the Japanese armed forces was officially proclaimed today as a combat unit. It is stationed in the northern island of Hokkaido and is equipped with advanced M-74 tanks, selfpropelled artillery pieces, armoured carriers and missiles.

The Japanese Defence Agency has worked out an additional program for expediting army modernisation. The weekly JAPAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL writes that this plan provides for a rapid re-equipping of the armed forces with tanks, planes and missiles. it is also planned to increase by 50-100 per cent aviation equipment purchases in the United States.

Having embarked on the course of arms buildup, the military are seeking greater allocations for the arms race.

Goro Takeda, who resigned a month ago from the post of chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the "Selfdefence Forces", is now making a militaristic tour of the country. Delivering a 'lecture' in Osaka, he favoured a 3-5 times increase of the military budget. He said that Japan should follow the example of the NATO countries.

While stepping up military preparations, the militaristic forces are seeking to expand the sphere of action of the armed forces which have been established in violation of the Constitution. Head of the Defence Agency Omura said in parliament that the regions of the use of the "Selfdefence Forces" are far from being limited by Japanese territory.

In response to the demands from overseas to enhance Japan's military role in the north western Pacific, the Japanese generals already regard the regions to the south, south west and south east of the Japanese isles as a zone of operations of the air force and navy.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRACTORS--The motorship Khasan has delivered a large consignment of Japanese-made tractors to the Nakhodka ocean trading port. These are the first machines to be delivered there during the current 5-year plan. This is the first time this type of tractor will be used by Soviet machinery operators, and representatives from the Japanese firm of (Kumastsu) will spend the next few days demonstrating them in Nakhodka. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 Mar 81 SK]

KARMAL ADDRESSES AFGHAN ARMY OFFICERS MEETING

LD251349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS report: "The People and Army Are United; Speech by Babrak Karmal"]

[Text] Kabul, 17 Mar--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister, has highly appraised the role of the DRA people's armed forces in defending the gains of the April revolution and the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Speaking at a meeting with senior Afghan army officers, he stressed that the PDPA and the people's armed forces are united. The enemies of the DRA have mounted an extensive propaganda campaign against the young republic and against the people's armed forces. In this connection B. Karmal noted that one of the Afghan Army's most important tasks is the resolute struggle against the intrigues of the DRA's enemies and their propaganda. Afghanistan's enemies are making efforts to disrupt peace in the region and throughout the world and to guarantee the interests of imperialist monopolies and hegemonists, using Afghanistan as a pretext.

The building of a new society in our country, B. Karmal continued, is an urgent and important task facing the laboring people of Afghanistan and the party and government. Under these conditions the people's armed forces and all the country's patriots must rid themselves as rapidly as possible of the counterevolutionary gangs sent onto DRA territory from outside. "The need for powerful and strong people's armed forces is dictated not only by the need to suppress the counterrevolutionary gangs," B. Karmal declared, "but also by the need to ensure peaceful conditions for the democratic development of Afghanistan."

B. Karmal familiarized the senior Afghan army officers with the results of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Afghan party delegation's participation in its work. The congress decisions, he stressed, are of exceptional importance for strengthening solidarity among all progressive forces of the globe and ensuring peace throughout the world. He appealed to the officers to ensure that all the congress documents and speeches at it by representatives of fraternal parties and national liberation movements are broadly disseminated in DRA people's Armed Forces units and subunits.

M. Rafi', DRA minister of National Defense, spoke on the Afghan army officers' behalf. He assured the party and the DRA Government that the people's armed forces will fulfill the tasks facing them and will devote all their forces to defending the gains of the April revolution and the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

COMMENTARY VIEWS AFGHAN, PERSIAN GULF SITUATION

LD251741 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 12, 20 Mar 81 pp 8-9

[P. Mezentsev article: "Good Will, Ill Will"]

[Text] Like the other foreign policy initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union's readiness, expressed at the congress, to discuss international aspects of the Afghan problem in conjunction with problems of Persian Gulf security has been received hopefully by people of good will. This is an important new contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and stability in the Middle East region. It is based on the conviction that in the modern world all disputes can and must be resolved not by means of arms, but at the conference table.

While leaving no doubt that the Soviet Union will continue to support the DRA in its just struggle for sovereignty and national independence, L.I. Brezhnev stated from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress: The USSR is prepared to participate in a separate settlement of the situation over Afghanistan, but also has no objection "to questions associated with Afghanistan being discussed in conjunction with questions of Persian Gulf security. Naturally, in this connection only the international aspects of the Afghan problem could be discussed, and not internal Afghan affairs." Thus the Soviet Union proposes the holding of an honest, concrete discussion in order to elaborate the necessary political resolutions on this question. Let us recall: A concrete path for eliminating the situation which has arisen was outlined in the DRA Government statement of 14 May 1980. Kabul proposed that agreement be reached on questions causing differences directly between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran. From the first the Soviet Union supported this initiative. The USSR's constructive proposals on the Persian Gulf, put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's speech in the Indian Parliament 10 December last year, are also generally known. Their essence amounts to the idea that all interested parties should reach agreement on reciprocal commitments and measures aimed at strengthening security and stability in the region and eliminating the dangerous tension which has arisen here as a result of imperialism's aggressive actions.

These Soviet proposals met with approval not only on the part of broad strata of the public in the region's states but also far beyond that region, since they accord with the interests of all peoples: After all, they outline realistic measures for the political normalization of the situation. Incidentally, let us note that the very fact of the USSR's putting forward such an initiative convincingly refuted the fabrication about the "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf.

Of course, not even Washington could hush up the Soviet Union's initiative on the Persian Gulf. But, not hesitating to distort the USSR's stance, Washington considered it necessary to bring up the question of the so-called "Soviet invasion" of Afghanistan in order to justify the escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, which began long before the sending of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan at the Afghan Government's request.

Now that an idea has been put forward from the platform of the 26th party congress which has been assessed even in the West as a step toward meeting the U.S. stance halfway, people across the ocean could think of nothing but how to depict this peace-loving and realistic step as a "propaganda device." Obviously the United States is avoiding beforehand the attainment of mutual understanding, and it is understandable why. An examination of the international aspects of the Afghan problem within the framework of talks on the Persian Gulf would inevitably lead to discussion of the question of ending subversive activity against democratic Afghanistan and eliminating the atmosphere of militarist hysteria in the region, which is being whipped up by the NATO countries and above all by the U.S. ruling circles. Washington, apparently, wants to preserve that atmosphere. This is confirmed by the recent frank admission by U.S. President R. Reagan that Washington intends to continue the--hitherto secret--armed intervention against the DRA and, moreover, to legalize it and in essence move from undeclared war to overt military interference in the republic's internal affairs. As the Paris newspaper EL MATIN rightly noted, R. Reagan's statement on granting American military aid to the gangs of hired killers who are being sent into the DRA is a clear provocation against the Soviet Union. Another French newspaper, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, believes that by announcing American military aid to the mercenaries Reagan is destroying the chances of a settlement of the Afghan problem by means of talks.

So the secret is out.

The new American administration has proclaimed as its official course the policy of armed interference in the DRA's affairs. Thus it is a question of an attempt to export counterrevolution, of an aggressive strategy on the part of American imperialism, which sets itself the goal of suppressing liberation movements in Asia. Washington is doing everything possible to continue to whip up dangerous tension in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region and to prepare public opinion for U.S. military interference in the countries of that region. And the basis for such interference has already been created: About 60 warships from the United States and its NATO allies are concentrated in the Persian Gulf zone and nearby and more and more new strongpoints and bases have been and are being created.

While continuing to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria in connection with the situation in Afghanistan and to fan the myth of the "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf oilfields, the United States is stepping up militarist preparations in that region and turning it into a dangerous seat of international tension.

Despite the protests of the vast majority of Persian Gulf countries, its uninvited "defenders" are worming their way into the region with their rapid deployment forces. Whereas for many years U.S. strategy amounted to relying on U.S.-armed local allies here like the shah of Iran, they are now becoming apprehensive about gambling solely on such regimes, since these can either collapse or escape from American influence as a result of the growth in the liberation struggle of the people's masses. Washington now prefers a direct American military presence in the Persian Gulf zone.

Having turned the so-called "Afghan question" into the talk of the town and made it a false pretext for stepping up war preparations and creating military bases in the Middle East, the United States regards the RDF as a permanent instrument of its foreign policy. And it emerged during the recent visit to the United States by British Prime Minister M. Thatcher that London intends to cooperate with Washington in forming military subunits for dispatch to "crisis" regions. In other words, it is in essence a question of creating a joint NATO RDF. "The assumption is," Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote in early March, "that these forces will become NATO's flank, extending the bloc's borders to the Iranian-Afghan border."

The vast majority of countries and peoples of the Persian Gulf zone are opposed to a military presence of the United States, Britain and other Western powers in the region. They rightly see the RDF as a new form of imperialist interference aimed at suppressing the liberation struggle of the developing countries' peoples and exacerbating the international situation. Official Washington's assertions on the imaginary "Soviet threat," the Indian newspaper AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA notes, cannot conceal the true designs of the American administration, which is trying to use force to exert pressure on the Persian Gulf countries. A statement by the Iranian Foreign Ministry published in early March says that the idea of the need to defend "Western interests" in the Persian Gulf region is "only a pretext for preparations for unjustified interference in regional affairs and for strengthening the unjustified military presence in that important region."

To this ill will of the imperialist circles the Soviet Union and the region's peace-loving states counterpose good will and a readiness for constructive decisions. DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost has stated: "We fully share L.I. Brezhnev's concern over the tense situation in southwest Asia, and particularly in the Persian Gulf region, which is the direct consequence of imperialism's adventurist, aggressive policy. We wholly support L.I. Brezhnev's proposals aimed at strengthening security in the Persian Gulf region and agree to being discussion of the problems facing the regime--a discussion which could lead to the attainment of a settlement by means of talks."

The Soviet Union's peace initiatives, whether Washington likes it or not, will give--and have already given--new impetus to the struggle to improve the situation in the Middle East. For the region's peoples and for all who are interested in the elimination of the military threat there it is important that these initiatives are turned into diplomatic practice as soon as possible.

INDIA EXPRESSES CONCERN AT U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

LD261101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 81 p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin dispatch under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "India is Concerned"]

[Text] Delhi--India has repeatedly warned the United States that its deliveries of modern arms to Pakistan will result in the destabilization of the situation in the region, and the weapons obtained by Islamabad will in all probability be used against India. This was stated by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao on addressing the Indian Parliament session being held here.

It must be said that India has every reason to be concerned. Pakistan's plans to conduct a nuclear weapon test were announced recently. Washington speaks openly of turning Pakistan into a stronghold for the realization of American policy in South Asia similar to the shah's Iran. Despite Islamabad's nuclear ambitions, the United States intends to send it military supplies to the tune of more than $2 billion. There is talk of supplementing the 1959 American-Pakistani agreement with a clause granting the United States the right to give Pakistan military assistance to "protect the country's independence and integrity."

Emphasizing Pakistan's important strategic position, high-ranking American military figures like, for example, Adm Robert Long, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, are calling for the strengthening of "security relations" with Pakistan regardless of what government is in power there and regardless of its creation of the nuclear bomb, as well as India's reactions to this.

In other words, the planned U.S. arms deliveries to Pakistan are just the first step on the way to getting seriously established there on a long-term basis. It is no coincidence that NEWSWEEK is already writing of the possible use of Pakistani ports by the U.S. Navy.

As for India, few people here believe that Washington is strengthening its positions in the region for the purposes of "preventing the spread of communism and containing the Soviet Union." Indians see the threat to their security emanating not from the USSR. The fact remains that throughout the history of Pakistan's existence its guns, obtained from the United States, have fired in only one direction--India. Therefore Delhi rightly views the arming of Pakistan by the United States and China in the context of factors such as the Pentagon's strengthening of its military base on Diego Garcia island in the Indian Ocean, the complicity of interested external forces in destabilizing the situation in northeast India, the fanning of enmity among individual religious groups inside the country and China's military building in regions bordering on India.

India's leaders are constantly emphasizing their desire to strengthen good-neighborly relations with Pakistan and to resolve by negotiation the vexed problems that exist between them. It must be said that similar statements are also made by the Pakistani leadership from time to time. However, Islamabad's Washington-encouraged desire to change in its favor the correlation of military forces that has taken shape on the subcontinent gives the Indians grounds for doubting the sincerity of those statements.

DEPORTATION OF MERCENARIES FROM PAKISTAN VIEWED

LD250944 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2313 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] London, 24 Mar (TASS)--Western press reports to the effect that a group of foreign mercenaries who arrived in this country for subsequent transfer into Afghanistan with a view to taking part in the terrorist actions of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have placed in an extremely embarassing situation the Pakistani ruling circles who are trying to prove that they are not implicated in the subversive activities against the DRA. A Pakistani Government spokesman made a clumsy attempt to dissociate himself from these reports.

He stated that allegedly "nothing was known" about the stay of American and English mercenaries in Pakistan." However, in view of the irrefutability of the facts, the Pakistani Government was forced today to issue a special decree about the immediate arrest and deportation from the country of six men from western countries who arrived as mercenaries to direct the operations of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. This was reported by the Pakistani agency APP.

In this connection the authorities hastened to make another hypocritical statement, asserting that Pakistan "would not be used as a base for transferring weapons and people."

Meanwhile it is well known that Pakistan is now being actively used by Washington and Beijing for waging an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. Pakistan's territory has become a springboard from which the main military operations against the Afghan people are being conducted and from where Afghan bandits and foreign mercenaries are being transferred. REUTER reported about a certain John (Pilgrin) who accompanied by two other mercenaries, a Briton and an American, had already carried out a raid into the territory of the DRA, acting in close contact with the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble. From what he says it is clear that at present a gang made up of 72 hired killers is ready to be transfered into Afghanistan across Pakistan.

Many of them are renowned for their cruelty during numerous imperialist adventures in Africa and also during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. As THE OBSERVER pointed out, the mercenaries themselves do not hide the fact that they have been recruited by the U.S. military intelligence service.

PZPR CULTURE DEPARTMENT GROUP VISITS MOSCOW

LD252116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] A group of party workers of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] visited Moscow 23-25 March in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR. The group was headed by Wojtczak, head of the Culture Department of the PZPR Central Committee. The group familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of ideological work, the work of creative unions and publishing houses. It had meetings and conversations in the Culture and Propaganda Departments of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR State Committee for Publishing, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and the USSR Union of Writers.

POLISH SCOUT UNION ACCEPTS PZPR'S LEADING ROLE

LD261103 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 3

[Report by TASS correspondent A. Potemkin "For KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA"" "Scouts' Forum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar--The Seventh Congress of the Polish Scout Union has ended in Warsaw. Some 1,500 delegates, representing more than 3 million boys and girls and young men and women all over the country, held a fruitful discussion on their organization's achievements and plans and ways to make its activity more interesting and attractive.

The forum of the Polish younger generation was attended by guests from many countries. The congress warmly greeted a Soviet delegation headed by A.V. Fedulova, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and chairman of the All-Union Pioneer Organization Central Council.

In their speeches the congress participants noted the Polish Scout Union's important role in educating the Polish younger generation in a spirit of patriotism and socialist ideals.

"In the struggle for peace and social progress we are united with our friends in pioneer and progressive youth organizations," Polish Chief Scout A. Ornat said in his report. "We joyfully accept the new peace proposals made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress."

The congress approved a new charter which says that the Polish Scout Union is an organization that acknowledges the PZPR's leading role and educates its members in the spirit of loyalty to socialist ideals.

A. Ornat was reelected Polish chief scout.

REPORTAGE ON PAP ITEM ON STRIKE ALERT IN POLAND

The item entitled "PAP Report Cited on Strike Alert in Poland", published in the 23 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page F 1 includes a TASS correction.

Paragraph five of the original TASS item reads: The Solidarity leader Lech Walesa at a meeting in Bydgoszcz came up with an instigatory assertion that the situation that has developed there is 'more serious than it was in August.'"

In the penultimate paragraph the first sentence of the original TASS version reads: "at a press conference a press spokesman of the government..."

The Moscow dailies PRAVDA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, TRUD, KOMSOLMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, SELSKAYA ZHIZM and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 22 March, under the headline "Situation in Poland", all carry the corrected versions of the TASS report, omitting the terms "instigatory" and "at a press conference." IZVESTIYA the same day carries the TASS report omitting the phrase "at a press conference" but including the word "instigatory." The TASS report appears in 22 March issue of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA including both the terms "instigatory" and "at the press conference."

GDR'S KROLIKOWSKI LAUDS RESULTS OF CPSU CONGRESS

LD251311 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Outstanding Contribution"]

[Text] Berlin, 18 Mar--The 26th CPSU Congress, the decisons it adopted and the intiatives it advanced were yet further convincing evidence that Lenin's party is consistently fulfilling its worldwide historic mission, W. Krolikowski, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, said in conversation with a TASS correspondent. In the Central Committee Accountability Report to the congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reviewed the fruitful activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He substantiated the tasks of communist building in the USSR in the eighties, made an outstanding contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist states and put forward a very timely initiative whose aim is to preserve peace on earth. The SED and GDR working people assess the Soviet communists' congress with great satisfaction as an event of worldwide political and epoch-making significance.

Our party and the GDR people, W. Krolikowski stressed, will always be loyal comrades in arms of Lenin's party and the Soviet people.

ROMANIA'S AVRAM VISITS MOSCOW, HOLDS TALKS

Meets Kostandov

WA260900 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, met in Moscow on 17 March with L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The sides discussed aspects of developing bilateral cooperation in the areas of machine building and installations, in the spirit of agreements concluded at Romanian-USSR summit talks. The meeting was attended by Romanian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Traian Dudas.

Talks With Talyzin

WA260910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Questions related to the economic, technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union over 1981-1985 were approached during the call paid on Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman for the Soviet Union of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration, by Romanian Minister of Machine-Building Ioan Avram. The Romanian minister also had working meetings with Anatoliy Mayorets, minister of electro-technical industry, and Ivan Silayev, minister of aeronautical industry of the USSR.

KUNAYEV, OTHERS INSPECT YUGOSLAV EXHIBITION

AU260953 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Successes scored by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its strengthening economic relations with the Soviet Union have been relfected by exhibits at the exhibition, the first to be held in Kazakhstan, of production by the Yugodrvo state firm, which ranks among the largest in Yugoslavia.

The exposition in the Kazakh exhibition of national economic achievements was inspected today by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Comrades Aukhadiyev, Bashmakov, Imashev, Kamalidenov and Nazarbayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members; and Comrades Dzhiyenbayev and Shevhcenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members.

While inspecting the exposition, Comrade Kunayev paid particular attention to the samples of school furniture, equipment for living quarters and department stores, and spoke to Yugoslav specialists.

TRUD REPORTS YUGOSLAV FARMING ACHIEVEMENTS

LD251615 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 21 March 1981 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "From a Yugoslav Notebook" and the headline "Generous Fields Difficult Grain Harvest" a 1,400-word Novi Sad-Belgrade dispatch by special correspondent B. Batarchuk describing how Yugoslav agricultural specialists have increased the grain crop yield through land reclamation, mechanization, and the introduction of new hybrids. Noting that the Yugoslav 5-year plan provides for an increase in meat production, necessitating an increase in corn production, and for an increase in sugar and sunflower production, Batarchuk points out that "the higher the corn yield, the less land required to obtain the necessary quantity of grain. It is more convenient to use the land thus released for other crops. Indeed, it is mainly intensive factors which are counted on here."

The dispatch also contains a description of a large agroindustrial complex near Novi Sad.

CSSR'S MARIK ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN SOCIETY

LD251103 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 12, 20 Mar 81 pp 14-15

[Article by Vladimir Marik, secretary of the CSSR Central Council of Trade Unions (URO): "The Czechoslovak Trade Union's Experience"]

[Text] On the eve of the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Congress our people are making a particularly exacting assessment of the results of the resolution of urgent problems of socialist development and are elaborating plans for the future. Speaking at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, Gustav Husak, the party's general secretary and president of the republic, said that "we regard the building of a developed socialist society as the working people's urgent revolutionary task and an integral part of the profound social changes taking place in the world." The successful resolution of this task will help to strengthen the political system of socialism, develop socialist production relations and social relations and improve people's material and cultural living standard.

Now that much higher demands are made in all spheres of society's life, the question of the place and role of the trade unions, of their fulfillment of their purpose, of the potential at their disposal and of how this potential is utilized becomes particularly important.

Revolutionary Heritage

Our trade unions have shown themselves to be the Communist Party's loyal helpers in its struggle for the working people's interests. Their contribution to the victory over bourgeois reaction in February 1948 was tremendous. The trade unions made use of all their social weight and political authority to support Gottwald's leadership of the CPCZ. So it is no accident that during the crisis period of 1968-69 revisionist elements sought to set the trade unions against the party, emasculate their revolutionary and internationalist essence and impose the concept of "neutrality" and "independence."

V.I. Lenin himself described these revisionist theories as "bourgeois deception or hypocrisy," and noted that concepts of this kind lead to the degradation of trade union organizations and their degeneration to the status of narrow-interest clubs. All this leads to the negation of the working class' revolutionary mission and turns the trade unions into the underlings of antisocialist forces.

That is why the purging of revisionist elements from our party and its return to Leninist principles and norms of party life under the new leadership of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by G. Husak were linked inseparably with the renewal of the trade unions and the consolidation of their ideological and organizational unity on the basis of Lenin's teaching.

The place and role of this organization of working people in socialist society are determined above all by the position of the working class in that society. If they are aware of the objective need to strengthen the working class' leading role in the building of socialism, the trade unions cannot sink to the level of an apolitical corporative organization with narrow professional interests. Their class nature is entirely natural. We also regard the revolutionary nature of the trade unions as an important prerequiste for strengthening their political influence. They must not be forgotten. This is, in particular, because antisocialist forces have more than once undertaken, and are in some places now undertaking, attempts to utilize worker collectives and trade union organizations for counter-revolutionary purposes. We therefore believe that the most valuable gain achieved in the course of the historical struggle waged by the Czechoslovak working class under the CPCZ' leadership still is the class unity of all working people and the revolutionary nature of the trade unions.

The mass nature of the trade union organization, which in our country unites 7 million working people on a voluntary basis, gives particular relevance to the question of its mutual relations with the ruling party. The trade unions' truly Leninist understanding of their revolutionary purpose is indicated by their recognition of the Communist Party's leading role and their support for its political, economic and social program. The trade unions' authority in the socialist society has always promoted their contribution to the implementation of party policy.

No Grounds for Confrontation

V.I. Lenin, speaking of the trade unions as a "school of administration, a school of economic management, a school of communism," drew attention to the fact that in the conditions of socialism they will develop in this direction. Their main functions are determined by the general trends of society's development. Our experience testifies that the role of the revolutionary trade union movement is growing and its functions are broadening in all sectors of the national economy and administration, in the services sphere, in the resolution of social problems and questions of education and in strengthening international ties between working people.

But the trade unions also have their own specific tasks. This mass organization of the working people is called upon to ensure their participation in economic leadership and in state administration. It may be said that, through the trade unions, the Communist Party--and, under its leadership, the state itself--exercise direct ties with the broad masses. The state, for its part, creates great scope for trade union activity. At the same time it is not a question of "nationalizing" [ogosudarstvleniye] the trade unions--that is, making them subordinate to the socialist state--nor of "trade-unionizing the state, so to speak.

In the socialist society, which has rid itself of antagonistic contradictions, there are not and cannot be any grounds for confrontation between the trade unions and the state. On the contrary, our political and legal system creates the most favorable conditions for their joint activity. However, this by no means signifies that under conditions of socialism no contradictions at all arise between personal and public interests. The trade unions play the most direct part in resolving such contradictions by exercising the rights granted to them.

The development of new forms of relations between state and trade union organs is shown by the practice of joint sessions of the CSSR Government Presidium and the URO Secretariat. These sessions began to be held last year. Problems of the economy, planning, state policy in the wages sphere and the expansion of working people's participation in administering the state are submitted for their discussion. Consideration is given to questions connected with the conclusion of collective contracts and with safeguarding the rights of plant and factory trade union organizations. There is discussion of the development of the public catering system in enterprises, the organization of working people's leisure and so forth. Joint conferences of ministries and sectorial trade unions, and also sessions of kraj and district national committees and local trade union organs, which take general decisions, are periodically held.

Concern for Working People

A package of measures to improve the planning system will gradually be introduced this year, which should increase production collectives' interest in the results of their labor. We must expedite the introduction into production of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. As far as possible we must protect the economy from the adverse influence of the world capitalist market.

Success depends to a large extent on the trade union leaders. It has to be said that not all of them intervene boldly in life. URO Chairman K. Hoffmann drew attention to this at the 10th URO Plenum, held in 1980, and called on trade union organizations to make fuller use of all socialist democracy's advantages. He stressed that one of their most important duties is to show every possible concern for satisfying working people's vital needs, and to defend their legitimate rights uncompromisingly. Under conditions of socialist building the safeguarding of working people's interests contributes to increasing social wealth, and at the same time it is only efficient production that can ensure higher living standards for the people. The trade unions' task is to contribute to the successful solution of this dual task.

Concern for working people's needs and interests embraces all spheres of both production and social life. In recent years we have made a transition from the former practice of resolving individual issues in isolation to the implementation of comprehensive social development plans. We were very pleased to hear the recognition of our country's achievements in the social security sphere expressed in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The comprehensive social development programs implemented in enterprises during the Sixth 5-Year Plan produce good results. Cadre turnover decreased significantly. The number of working people who have improved their qualifications increased by 10 percent. The incidence of on-the-job injury decreased.

About Kcs35 million of the funds at the disposal of plant trade union committees have been spent on improving people's living and working conditions over the past decade. Most funds are channeled into organizing leisure and into Young Pioneer camps. These funds are also used to provide large loans for the construction of housing and the furnishing of apartments. On URO's initiative the public catering system in enterprises has been improved. Miners working at the coal face get free lunches, and free catering at nighttime has been organized for certain categories of railroad personnel.

Each year during the Sixth 5-Year Plan more than 3.4 million workers, employees and members of their families went on trade union-sponsored vacations in sanatoriums and leisure centers. Last year more than 70,000 people went on tourist trips abroad on trade union warrants. The trade unions' potential as regards organizing working people's leisure and treatment is expanding with every passing year.

The preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress have lent new impetus to the fruitful activity of the trade unions, which unanimously support the policy of the party, for which there is no more important task than ensuring the working people's vital interests.

CPCZ' POLEDNIK VIEWS PROGRESS SINCE 15TH CONGRESS

LD231701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, under the rubric "Toward the 16th CPCZ Congress": "The Main Prop"]

[Text] Prague, March--Czechoslovak communists and all our people followed the work of the 26th CPSU Congress with unusual interest. Its results fully confirmed and developed the Soviet Union's creative, peace-making role in today's complex international conditions. They are evidence of the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative potential of the party and the entire Soviet people, who are resolving the impressive tasks of building a communist society.

The work of the Soviet communists' congress, distinguished by the breadth and depth of its content, and above all the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, constitute, in the true sense, a school of communist knowledge, analysis and programming of the all-round social development of the socialist community countries. They form a firm prop for all the world's progressive forces in their struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

For Czechoslovak communists all this is doubly important, since the CPSU forum took place at a time when preparations had been launched extensively in our country for the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Congress, which is to sum up the results of social development in the period which has elapsed and to define tasks for the further building of developed socialism in Czechoslovakia.

Our historical experience provides unambiguous evidence that fraternal ties, based on class foundations, between the CPCZ and the CPSU are a source of creative inspiration and mighty strength for the CPCZ in its struggle to implement revolutionary and creative goals.

The 60 years of activity and revolutionary battles by the CPCZ, whose jubilee we mark this year, indicate that the CPCZ leading role and its firm ties with the masses accord with the most profound vital interests of workers, peasants and intelligentsia: both in the struggle for the victory of socialism and in the process of strengthening it.

This historical experience has undergone consistent development in the course of the preparations which have been launched for the 16th CPCZ Congress, and this has promoted the further deepening of the party's leading role and its even closer unity with the people. At a recent regional party conference in the city of Kladno Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, expressed this in the following words:

"Preparing for the congress is a matter not only for communists but for the broadest strata of all the working people.... Communists must talk with people, convince them of the correctness of our policy and involve them in actively supporting it. This work helps increase the unity of party and people, which is the main political prop of our socialist system and the basis of its stability."

Thanks to our party's consistent Marxist-Leninist policy and the conscientious labor of millions of citizens of the country we can assess with pride the results we have achieved since the 15th CPCZ Congress. What was for 5 years a complex program has now become reality.

Our economy has been further developed and the people's living standard has improved. Hundreds of thousands of new apartments have been commissioned. National economic construction and the erection of social and consumer service facilities and buildings for education and health care institutes, culture and sport have continued.

New material values have been created, enriching people's lives. New successes have been achieved in the republic in science and education, culture and art.

The unity of workers, cooperativized peasants and intelligentsia and the cohesion of the working people of both our nations have strengthened in this common cause of socialist building. In the period which has elapsed socialist democracy has continued to develop in day-to-day creative labor and in the activity of representative organs of power and public organizations. Our people have participated to an increasing degree in the leadership and administration of their country.

A substantial feature of this development has been the further rapprochement between classes and social groups within society. The working class, as the leading force of the political system, in a firm alliance with the cooperativized peasantry and the intelligentsia, is fulfilling its leading role in the course of building a developed socialist society. The implementation of the 15th CPCZ Congress line has also led to further significant shifts toward the rapprochement of the social class structures of our two national republics.

At the same time our path has not been easy over the last 5 years. We have had to overcome many difficulties caused by world political and economic development. We have had to reckon with many complicated domestic conditions and also to eradicate shortcomings in our work. Although we have been unable to fulfill all our plans, nonetheless it remains an irrefutable fact that in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life a further upsurge has been achieved, while the Czechoslovak working people's confidence in the future has strengthened still further.

Paramount significance for our society's further development is attached to the efficient functioning of the political system. Here the deepening of the CPCZ's leading role remains the decisive condition for improving it. Otherwise the implementation of the people's power, the deepening of socialist democracy and the successful development of the activity of representative organs and mass organizations are inconceivable.

In its program and its day-to-day practice the party unites and guides the activity of public organizations and strives to ensure that under its leadership citizens' activity and initiative are concentrated on the decisive tasks of economic and social development. It strives to ensure that the broadest possible strata of the people play an active part in political and public life and in state administration and that their socialist awareness grows steadily. The attainment of this goal depends on the activeness of public organizations and the quality and effectiveness of their work. That is why the party does everything to help develop their multifaceted activity, stimulates and coordinates it and thereby makes it more fruitful.

In this connection the exercise of the party's leading role and the further activation of public organizations form a twofold, interdependent process. On the one hand the involvement of broad strata of citizens in the effective creative support of party policy is ensured. On the other, the mass organizations' close cohesion around the party is a source of strength for them and promotes the all-round consideration of the working people's political and social interests.

A most important prerequisite for strengthening the party's leading role is communists' high activeness and their responsibility for the fulfillment of set tasks and for the establishment of a Leninist work style, incorporating above all a scientific, business-like and organized approach in leadership activity, consistent monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions adopted, purposeful work with cadres, collective leadership and effective criticism and self-criticism.

The first duty of all communists, especially those who work in our political system's leadership organs and organizations, is to do everything to strengthen the party's influence among nonparty people and to strive to ensure that people understand CPCZ policy well and fight actively for its implementation.

The past years provide convincing evidence that the National Front, as the political expression of the class alliance of workers, peasants and intelligentsia and all the CSSR's working people and of the international collaboration between our nations, is a tried and tested, fruitful form of political system. The broad network of its organizations creates all the necessary conditions for the satisfaction of the most diverse interests, the development of citizens' initiative and the full and equal participation of communists, representatives of other political parties and nonparty people in the leadership and management of public affairs, and at the same time for the pooling of their efforts in socialist building.

The CSSR National Front is developing as an effective instrument for rallying the Communist Party with broad strata of the working people and as a basis for the creative unification of our society's classes and social groups.

It is now 10 years since the statewide conference of the National Front was held in 1971 and Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, became its head. After a period of political and social crisis, there was a true rebirth of the National Front on the basis of consistently socialist principles. The conditions were created for the full development of all its functions in society.

An extremely important task falls to the lot of the revolutionary trade union movement--the organization with the biggest mass membership of the CSSR's working class and other working people. Strengthening and resolutely maintaining the trade unions' unity will remain an unchanging task for communists.

We will continue to count on the strength and influence of the revolutionary trade union movement and we are convinced that in the working class' interests the trade unions will seek further opportunities for implementing the working people's rights and defending their interests, deepening their participation in fulfilling the great and complex tasks of building developed socialism, resolving questions of economic and social development and improving the efficiency and quality of all work.

In this connection Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words at the 26th CPSU Congress are fully relevant for us too: "The party regards the trade unions as its reliable prop among the masses and a powerful means of developing democracy and involving working people in communist building."

The CPCZ attention is focused on concern for the healthy development and all-round growth of the young generation. Everywhere, in every sector of society's political, economic and cultural life, we meet young people who are achieving excellent results. This is promoted to a great extent by the activity of the Socialist Union of Youth [SSM], which the CPCZ regards as a close comrade in arms.

Life makes increasingly high demands on the young generation. These demands concern education and qualifications, ideological maturity and moral tempering and young people's readiness to resolve increasingly complex tasks. That is why it is the duty of communists everywhere--in the family and at school, in production and in public life--to devote constant attention to young people's upbringing and to influence them in word and deed and by personal example. The party expects of communists working in the SSM that above all in primary organizations young people's lives will be filled with diverse and interesting activity, which forms a comprehensively developed personality. We have a right to expect that the young generation's contribution to resolving the complex tasks of building the developed socialist society will increase.

Our party will continue to strive to ensure that every public and independent [samodeyatelnaya] organization belonging to the National Front has a broad range of activity and that each of them does its utmost to promote the growth of citizens' political, labor and public activity and helps to satisfy the interests of millions of people and to build developed socialism.

ABLAMOV COMMENTARY ON EEC SESSION IN MAASTRICHT

LD251746 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The session of the European Council of Communities, held in the Dutch city of Maastricht with the participation of the heads of state and government of the ten Common Market countries, brought out considerable differences which prevented the session from taking concrete economic decision. There were basic disagreements not only over such common problems as the production slump, inflation, the energy crisis, unemployment but also such questions as fishing, increasing purchasing prices of farm products and the situation in metallurgical industry. The atmosphere at the session was certainly affected by a rather dismal economic scene in Western Europe. There were many complaints at the session about "national egoism," that is efforts by individual countries to try to resolve their economic difficulties at the expense of others. The session showed again Britain's intention to claim some "special role" in the Common Market; a fact which was strongly resented by its EEC partners.

The United States came under heavy fire at the Maastricht session where it was perhaps criticized more sharply than ever before. The ministers, of course, did not venture to discuss openly the Washington-imposed annual increase in military spending which is weighing down on the West European economies. But the United States was attacked for its attempts to get out of its economic difficulties at the expense of its allies with the help of unilateral measures, particularly a sharp increase in the bank rate. As a result of these measures the dollar's rate of exchange has climbed upward.

The import bills and balance of payments deficits of West European countries have sharply increased because the prices of oil, on which the situation in West European economy largely depends, is quoted in dollars in the world market. There has been a decline in the rate of exchange of the West German mark and a depreciation of the Italian lira.

Many West European countries had to raise their bank rates, which, as FRANCE PRESSE says, has "paralyzed their economies." It is no accident that speakers at the session called for a unified policy in face of Washington's economic pressure.

The session instructed the finance ministers to seek concessions from Washington by relying on the mechanism of the European monetary system. This means an increased confrontation between the dollar and West European currencies, between the USA and West European countries.

The session in Maastricht also discussed political problems. In this connection observers say that its participants adopted an unconstructive stand on Afghanistan, a fact which cannot facilitate a political settlement of the situation that has developed round that country. It is well-known that there exists a realistic basis for achieving a political settlement of this question on the basis of the principles set forth in the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan o. May 14, 1980, and the joint Afghan-Soviet statement of October 16, 1980.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES IRANIAN DELEGATION LEADER

GF251307 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, we have had the opportunity to give our views about some of the anti-soviet opinions of Mr Jalaleddin Farsi, head of the Iranian delegation, who recently visited the Soviet Union. However, Mr Farsi has not remained quiet, and last Friday he made some anti-Soviet allegations. They were as slanderous as his previous statements. As you know, he said: On the basis of my observations during my stay in the Soviet Union, I can say that the Soviet Union is a socio-imperialist country that--along with the United States--follows aggressive and expansionist policies.

Let us see what memories of his stay in the Soviet Union have forced Mr Farsi to reach such a serious conclusion. Mr Farsi may have reached this conclusion after having seen all the construction work going on in our country or following his discovery of widespread housing projects, cultivation of deserts and activities to change the environment. This is very unlikely! To anyone in his right mind, such constructive programs would be the best indication of the peace-loving nature of any country.

Mr Farsi might have reached this conclusion after talking with Soviet citizens. However, this is not so, because all Soviet citizens the Iranian delegation met talked about their strong desire for good neighborly relations with Iran and their desire for peaceful coexistence with all countries. They reminded (?the delegation) that no country in the world has not enjoyed Soviet support in its struggle for independence since World War II. The Soviet Union does not attach any conditions to its aid to such countries. The Soviet Union does not search for advantages, spheres of influence or bases, and it is not seeking any profit. Considering this, is it possible to talk about expansionist Soviet foreign policies?

The anti-Soviet babbling of Mr Farsi does not agree with the opinions of Dr Mohammad Mokri, the Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, and someone who is well-informed on Soviet foreign policy. Dr Mokri, who met with Iranian delegation members during their stay in the Soviet Union, spoke on Soviet television and thanked the country for its assistance to Iran during its struggle against imperialism. He said: The Iranian Government places great value on Moscow's reaction to the economic punishment many countries inflicted on Iran after the U.S. Embassy employees were taken hostage. The Iranian ambassador thanked the Soviet Union for allowing Iran to use its transit facilities to import goods from countries that did not support the embargo.

Dear listeners, as you can see, there is a great gap between Dr Mokri's views on innocent Soviet policies and those aggressive and expansionist policies of the socioimperialist countries referred to by Mr Farsi. What is the problem? It seems that the question is not based on Mr Farsi's recollections of his visit to the Soviet Union but on the pre-conceived, spiteful opinions he brought with him.

AIMS, 'DIFFICULTIES' OF IRAN'S REVOLUTION VIEWED

LD251109 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 12, 20 Mar 81 p 31

[NOVOYE VREMYA observer Andrey Stepanov answer to reader's letter under the general headline "Conversation With Readers"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] More than 2 years ago we welcomed the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran, which put an end to the corrupt, antipopular shah's regime. My comrades and I were sincerely glad of the Iranian people's victory.

But it it not clear to me what fruits the revolution has brought for ordinary Iranians.

[Signed] A. Mokhov, Chelyabinsk.

Indeed, Comrade Mokhov, we were all glad that the Iranian people deposed the despotic, proimperialist regime, delivered the country from the American military presence and put an end to the dominance of foreign monopolies. The Iranians shouted from the rooftops their desire to be masters of their own destiny. I remember the emotion with which I read reports on the growth of the revolutionary movement in Iran and the concern and pain with which I read about the mass shooting of unarmed demonstrators on the shah's orders. Both then and now, over 2 years later, Soviet people's sympathies are on the side of the Iranian working people. Our view on the Iranian revolution was expressed very accurately by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: "For all its complex and contradictory nature, it is basically an anti-imperialist revolution, although internal and external reaction seeks to change its nature. The Iranian people are seeking their path to freedom and prosperity. We sincerely wish them success in this and are prepared to develop good relations with Iran on the basis of the principles of equality and, of course, reciprocity."

In general terms, the aims of the Iranian revolution were formulated as follows: struggle against foreign domination and the attainment of true independence; equality; prosperity and the restructuring of society on the basis of social justice in accordance with the specific provisions of the Islamic religion. The fact, Comrade Mokhov, that the Iranian revolution took on a religious coloring is the result of historical tradition. Over many centuries the social protest of the Iranian people's masses found expression in Islamic slogans.

The proclaimed aims of the Iranian revolution (the country's leaders invariably add the word "Islamic" to its name) quite clearly indicate its anti-imperialist orientation.

The vast majority of the Iranian people rallied around the revolution's aims--aims which are noble, if not always concrete. After the climax of the struggle against the shah the process of demarcation began. Various political forces try to give their own interpretation of the revolution, and sometimes to completely emasculate its progressive, anti-imperialist content.

The revolution's path over the last 2 years has been complex. It has met with tremendous difficulties. These include the intrigues of counterrevolution--of henchmen of the shah and of America, like Bakhtiar, the economic blockade imposed by American imperialism, the confusion of the initial stage of transformations, the very acute unresolved nationalities question inherited from the shah's regime, errors by the leadership, differences between various political forces.

In recent months the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, provoked by imperialist circles, has been a heavy burden on the country's economy. As Soviet leaders have stressed repeatedly, this conflict is in no way in accordance with the interests of the two countries' peoples and is causing high casualties and material losses.

In these conditions the implementation of radical socioeconomic transformations in Iran has become extremely difficult. The country has succeeded in putting an end to the former extravagance of the shah's regime. A large proportion of industry and banking has been nationalized. A decree has been issued on the nationalization of foreign trade. But high unemployment persists. The proclaimed agrarian reform is proceeding only slowly, and has stopped completely in a number of regions. Production is at a very low level. There is a shortage of many consumer goods and food products. Great difficulties have resulted from the plight of more than a million refugees from the country's war-ravaged southwestern regions. Many schools and universities are vitrually paralyzed.

All the same, Comrade Mokhov, the main positive feature in the Iranian situation is the fact that the masses--many millions strong--have been roused to energetic political activity.

And they have seen for themselves what accords with their interests and what does not.

External and internal reaction is trying to take advantage of the difficulties to exacerbate existing differences and bring them to the point of open confrontation, even civil war. At the same time reaction, through its agents, puts forward false slogans which can only weaken the revolution, disperse its forces and deprive it of influential and selfless friends. Soviet people are indignant at the completely unsubstantiated anti-Soviet remarks of certain Iranian leaders.

I would like to believe, Comrade Mokhov, that the Iranian people will cope with their difficulties and overcome the revolution's enemies, and that Iran will be a flourishing state, developing the glorious traditions of its anti-imperialist revolution.

'SLANDER' CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIBYA, CHAD CRITICIZED

LD251952 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Egypt and Sudan have mounted a slander campaign against Chad and Libya. They are claiming the situation in Chad is critical and even threatens the security of neighboring nations. So what has really happened in Chad? Nikolayev Andreyev answers:

The Chad people went through the ordeal of a long fratricidal war which had been provoked by the former Defense Minister Hissene Habre. He led a rebellion in order to seize power and impose a neocolonialist pro-Western regime. Habre enjoyed broad military and materiel support from the imperialists and these wanted to use him to wreck the national patriotic forces, first of all the Chad National Liberation Front. The war might have lasted indefinitely had not the legitimate transitory government of national unity asked Libya for help. Together with Libyan troops, the forces loyal to the government put an end to the war and restored the long-awaited peace. It was then that outsiders, who had been watching the bloodshed with different eyes, raised a hue and cry.

The West tried to frighten African countries with an invention about what it called Libyan imperialism that threatened the whole of Africa. It even claimed that Chad and Libya were backed by the Soviet Union. The United States, and now Egypt and Sudan, are waging a slander campaign directed against the Soviet Union, national liberation movements, and all progressive forces. Washington is spreading slander in a bid to justify its policy in general and toward Arab and other Muslim nations in particular. Its allies are doing the same to please the master.

The campaign is especially dangerous now that there have been direct threats against independent countries. The American administration, for instance, has announced it is going to more than double arms sales to Egypt and Sudan. These arms, as Egypt's foreign minister has said, will be used to incite civil war in Chad and arm Habre's bands.

U.S. 'DRIVE' FOR BASES IN SAUDI ARABIA VIEWED

LD251754 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The United States is to send forces to Sinai, alleging that this is to control the situation after the evacuation of the Israeli forces from there. The WALL STREET JOURNAL says these forces are likely to be deployed along the line dividing Egypt and Israel. This, the paper adds, would be the first big massing of U.S. troops in the Middle East, which would be reinforced up to April 1982 by units from other countries allied with America. In this respect, the Arab social militant Makram Salim says:

The point at issue is the efforts made by the United States to form what are called multinational forces in Sinai, or more exactly, the stationing of its armed forces there under this pretext.

If these efforts do not lead to a result, the United States hopes President as-Sadat will agree to giving the United States the right to use the two airbases and the naval base in Siani.

Furthermore, the United States continues to entrench its military presence in Oman and Somalia. It also tries to get military bases in Saudi Arabia. In a drive to realize this objective, Washington has decided to increase sales of its military hardware to Saudi Arabia. The weapons include air-to-air missiles and the new equipment for the F-15 aircraft which Saudi Arabia obtained earlier. It is true Saudi Arabia is not among the most obedient of the United States' allies, as it condemned the Camp David accords and openly refused to give the United States any military facilities on its territory for fear that the presence of foreign military forces on its territory may undermine the stability of the regime. But nevertheless, the United States has not given up its attempts to involve Saudi Arabia in its military plans in southwest Asia.

The United States has not given up hope of convincing the Saudi leadership, sooner or later, to accept a role similar to that now performed by the hireling Omani regime which has submitted to American pressure and offered the United States all the bases and military facilities it asked for.

No doubt, all this further complicates matters in the Middle East, endangers peace in this region and carries great dangers for the Arab national liberation movement. This, therefore, requires more solidarity between the Arab revolutionary forces which should close ranks within the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. They should also cooperate with all the forces of national liberation in the Arab region.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON COOPERATION TALKS WITH YAR

LD252124 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Talks have begun in Moscow between the delegations of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], led by 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr, minister of state and chairman of the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation, and the Soviet Union, led by Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Before the talks opened, Vladimir Mordvinov said the following:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into Arabic translation] Esteemed ministers, members of the Yemeni delegation, allow me, in the name of the Soviet delegation, to welcome the head of the Yemeni delegation and all members of the delegation who have come to the Soviet Union to take part in the talks on the questions of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the YAR.

Relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the YAR had been established for a long time; about 25 years ago the first Soviet-Yemeni agreement on economic cooperation between our two countries was signed. Good results were achieved during the years of cooperation between us.

Vladimir Kordvinov spoke about the projects built during the years of Soviet-Yemeni economic cooperation. The deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations pointed out that the present talks ought to determine the trends of the Soviet-Yemeni economic relations in the carrying out of the geological research, the drawing up of the map of natural resources, the building of new roads and the repairing of old roads, and other matters connected with building of dwellings and public utilities, as well as in other fields. Special subcommittees have been set up to discuss these questions. They include experts from both countries. [end recording]

'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr, YAR minister of state, spoke next. As to Soviet-Yemeni economic cooperation, he said:

[Begin recording] YAR-USSR relations are firm and long-established; they go back more than 51 years. We are proud of these relations; we shall work for their continuity and development. All the economic cooperation projects between the USSR and the YAR show the magnitude of such cooperation and its importance to the economic building of our country. They are in the form of keys for the development of various aspects of economic life in our country, whether it is Al-Hudaydah Port, the cement industry, or schools; they are all of great importance to us. A number of graduates from the Soviet Union occupy posts in YAR departments and they are now working in development in various fields; doctors who have also been trained by the (?Soviet) friends are also working everywhere and in every village and this is of great importance. We are now entering a new phase of cooperation. We are seeking to consolidate and develop this [word indistinct] cooperation. We hope--indeed we are confident--that we shall work together to attain the satisfactory results to consolidare this cooperation in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

Once more, in the name of members of the YAR delegation [words indistinct] the spirit of hospitality and attention afforded to us by the Soviet friends. [end recording]

RASHIDOV, DELEGATION END PARTY TALKS IN ALGERIA

LD260952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1926 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 25 Mar (TASS)--Talks have been completed here between the CPSU delegation, headed by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, and a delegation of the National Liberation Front [FLN], headed by Slimane Hoffmann, chairman of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the FLN Party.

In the course of the talks, Sh.R. Rashidov spoke in detail about the results of the 26th CPSU Congress, familiarized the Algerian side with the activity of Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people in the implementation of the majestic tasks for building communism in the USSR, formulated in the report to the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and with the practical step aimed at the implementation of the new Soviet peace proposals.

The leader of the CPSU delegation noted that the appeal for peace, the curbing of the armaments race and insuring international security and detente, proclaimed in L.I. Brezhnev's report, met with broad positive response throughout the world.

In conclusion he stated that the CPSU, proceeding from the fundamental directives of the 26th CPSU Congress, will continue to pursue a policy aimed at an all round strengthening of friendly Soviet-Algerian relations.

A thorough exchange of views on interparty relations took place between the delegations of the CPSU and the FLN. The sides spoke in favor of further active development of relations have confirmed the community of interest of the CPSU and the FLN party in the struggle for peace, freedom, social progress of peoples and against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction.

A joint communique was agreed upon on the results of the talks.

On the same day V.N. Rykov, USSR ambassador in Algiers, gave a reception in honor of the CPSU delegation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ALGERIAN MINISTER'S VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN REPORTED

GF251714 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The Algerian minister of planning and national development, Abdelhamid Brahimi, who is visiting the Soviet Union, left the Uzbek SSR on 24 March.

During his 3-day stay, Abdelhamid Brahimi toured [words indistinct] and new establishments in Tashkent and (?noted Uzbek economic development). He also toured the (?Serdariyat) region and visited one of the state factories there.

The chairman of the Uzbek state [word indistinct] committee, (?Kudratilla Ahmedov), gave a banquet in honor of the Algerian minister on behalf of the Uzbek Government.

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY RESOLUTIONS SUMMARIZED

LD251142 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 25 Mar, TASS--According to reports reaching here, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel held in Israel adopted a number of resolutions concerning the internal political situation in the country, and some international problems.

The resolution devoted to the upcoming elections to the Histadrut, a major trade union association of Israel, and to the Israeli Knesset (parliament) urges all peace-loving and democratic forces, and the country's working people to vote for the Jewish-Arab list of the Communist Party-led Democratic Front for Peace and Equality which is consistently working for peace, democracy and social progress.

The document notes the imperative need of removing the Likud bloc government from power which pursues an aggressive, anti-people's and anti-workers' policy.

The resolution devoted to the day of the protection of land observed on March 30 resolutely denounces the intensification of the regime of colonization of the occupied West Bank of the river Jordan pursued by the Begin government. The resolution says in part that occupationists will fail to deprive the Arab people of Palestine of their legitimate national rights either by confiscating Arab lands, establishing new Israeli settlements there or by suppressing the just struggle waged by the Palestinians. Such a policy only holds back the establishment of peace and is fraught with the danger of a new war in the region.

Another resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel is devoted to the situation in Lebanon. It demands an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli Armed Forces operating in the south of Lebanon and an end to the support of south Lebanese separatist gangs headed by traitor Haddad. Israel's aggressive actions against the Lebanese and Palestinian people grossly violate the sovereignty of that Arab state which is a U.N. member-country.

In the resolution entitled "Stop Israeli Aid to the Fascist Junta in El Salvador" the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel resolutely denounced Tel Aviv's military and political support of the dictatorial regime in El Salvador and demands an immediate end to Israeli arms supplies, the recalling of military instructors which are taking part in the dirty war waged by the junta against the people of El Salvador.

KUDRYAVTSEV RETURNS FROM COMMEMORATION IN LEBANON

LD240951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "From a Trip to Lebanon"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.L. Kudryavtsev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, returned to Moscow on 19 March after going to Lebanon to take part in measures devoted to the memory of Kamal Junblatt.

EDITORIAL VIEWS QUALITIES OF GOOD PARTY LEADERSHIP

LD231549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Art of Party Leadership"]

[Excerpt] Party aktiv meetings currently taking place are discussing the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and tasks to fulfill its decisions. The communists' attention is centered on questions of style and methods of leadership. A broad exchange of opinions and a critical view of what has been achieved make it possible to analyze organizational and educational activity in detail and to measure it against the congress' requirements. Naturally, it is not general appeals and reports of what has been done that are needed here but specific, profoundly conceived proposals and measures ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the outlined plans.

The primary party organizations are in the frontline, in the midst of the masses. Where party committees pay attention to the grassroots components and are concerned for their militancy, the results are there to see. The practice of the Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk Gorkoms can serve as an example. They have created a ramified aktiv training system. The system is based on study of the experience of the best party organizations. The work of the commissions for monitoring administration activity has been activated. The party committees regularly hear reports from primary organizations at bureau sessions and plenums. Measures are taken promptly to render specific aid to lagging collectives.

Departmental and bureaucratic barriers are still an obstacle on the path of resolving great and small tasks, here, too, ministry and department party committees have the first say. They are called upon to stand guard over general state interests more resolutely and uncompromisingly. So far this is not being done everywhere. More initiative, more principle mindedness!--that is the wish expressed to them from the congress rostrum.

Any undertaking is set up by man. The new stage of creation makes higher demands on the selection, placement and education of cadres. It is a matter of molding in them a style which organically combines diligence and discipline with bold initiative and enterprise, practicality and a businesslike nature with the drive to pursue great goals, a critical attitude toward shortcomings with the readiness to rectify them as rapidly as possible. These qualities are formed and evolved in the process of persistent study and daily practical activity. The growing scale and complexity of the tasks which are being resolved dictate the need to enhance the workers' responsibility for the matter in hand and to react keenly to deviations from the norms and principles of party life. An important task has been and remains the creation of a reliable reserve of cadres for promotion.

An effective means for increasing exactingness toward cadres and consolidating discipline at every level is verification of the execution of adopted decisions. Unfortunately not all workers have yet mastered the fact that the art of leadership does not consist in producing and lavishly dispensing a plethora of directive instructions on any pretext. Having taken a decision it is necessary to achieve its unconditional fulfillment within the set deadline. The point of monitoring is to ensure unity of word and deed. And monitoring is effective when it is carried out regularly and promptly, from above and below simultaneously.

To acquire a deeper knowledge of the state of affairs locally it is essential to continue to expand contacts with people and to improve the supply of information about the party's life to all workers. Direct consultation with them and their businesslike advice produce a very great deal. As a channel of live communication between the party and the masses enormous significance attaches to working people's letters and proposals. A tactful, attentive attitude toward local alarm signals and requests and complaints from citizens must be viewed by every party worker and every leader as his duty to the people and party.

Criticism and self-criticism play a substantial role in improving leadership methods. Recently this tested method of improving matters has been further developed. Communists' critical remarks are considered more attentively and monitoring of their implementation has been stepped up. However, there are cases when workers try to protect themselves from criticism. PRAVDA readers also report cases of the suppression of criticism and even direct vengeance. These cases cannot fail to cause alarm. All the more so since in some places there are attempts to pressure press workers and to condemn and even persecute them for critical articles. We cannot tolerate this. No connivance with suppressors of criticism!--that is the demand of both party and state law.

The style and methods of leadership, the congress noted, are a question of importance to the entire party and entire people. To remember this and to be guided by Lenin's norms daily and in everything is the direct duty of any party leader.

EDITORIAL URGES 'SERIOUS' PROPAGANDA ON CONGRESS

LD231515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Conveying the Congress Ideas to the Masses"]

[Text] The 26th congress of Lenin's party has gone down in Soviet people's minds and hearts as an inspiring program of creation and peace. It is a historic landmark in the life of our party and people and an event of enormous international importance. The work of the congress revealed with new force the magnitude of the Soviet people's achievements in communist building under the leadership of the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee.

The "CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Immediate Tasks in the Domestic and Foreign Policy Sphere," which was unanimously approved by the congress, is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism. The entire contents of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report are a major contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. It generalizes the multifaceted experience of the creative activity of the party and the people and defines the main tasks involved in ensuring the country's economic and social development, a steady rise in Soviet people's material and cultural standard of living, and the strengthening of our motherland's might. The report further developed the peace program and reaffirmed the CPSU's unshakable fidelity to its internationalist duty.

Everything in man's name and for man's benefit--this immutable program imperative has been and remains the starting point of our party's policy. "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" adopted by the congress are geared toward this principle's implementation.

Together with our society's development and the change in its sociopolitical and cultural face the Communist Party is growing, strengthening and maturing. The Central Committee report and the congress decisions are imbued with a deep concern to further strengthen the party, improve the style and methods of party leadership and improve ideological and political education work.

The cohesion of Lenin's party and its unity with the people are indissoluble. This has been graphically and convincingly reaffirmed both by the work of the congress itself and by the tremendous scale of the nationwide socialist competition and the numerous rallies and meetings at which unanimous approval and support are being expressed for the course elaborated by the party. The question of how to implement the congress outlines and achieve the 11th 5-Year Plan targets more rapidly and effectively is being discussed in a practical and businesslike manner.

Unity of word and deed is an immutable principle of communists' activity. True to this principle, the party is now mobilizing Soviet society's spiritual and material resources to achieve the targets mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress. Party aktiv meetings, at which communists' tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee report and the congress decisions are being discussed, are currently being held in republics, krays and oblasts. Meetings devoted to this vital theme are soon to be held in cities and rayons and in every primary party organization. It is important that they gear communists and all working people to systematic, consistent and fruitful work aimed at implementing the congress decisions. Party organizations must focus their attention on questions of work efficiency and quality, increasing economic, soviet and party leaders' responsibility for work entrusted to them, tightening up labor and production discipline, and improving Soviet people's working and living conditions and recreational facilities.

And of course it is a paramount task to convey the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee report, the party's tasks in the domestic and foreign policy sphere and the prospects for the economic and social development of the land of the soviets to every communist and every Soviet person. Taking the most active possible part in this work is the honored and crucial duty of all party organizations, leadership cadres, propagandists, lecturers, rapporteurs and the entire ideological aktiv.

Particular attention must be paid to the deep study of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and other congress documents in the system of party and Komsomol study and the working people's economic education. Propaganda lectures and the work of groups of rapportuers, political information workers and agitation collectives must be put on a broad footing. In so doing forms and methods meeting modern conditions and the needs and requirements of various groups of the population must be employed. The combined political day type of event under the slogan "Pursuing a Leninist Course of Creation and Peace," in which delegates to the 26th party congress and leadership cadres are participating, ought to play an important part in propagandizing and elucidating the congress ideas and decisions.

It must be borne in mind that propagandizing and studying the 26th CPSU Congress documents is a big and many-sided party political operation designed to last a long time. It requires the active and involved participation of all party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments, and the scientific and artistic intelligentsia. It must be carried out thoughtfully and seriously, as concretely and convincingly as possible and hand in hand with the work and tasks of party organizations and labor collectives. Last-minute bursts of activity, superficiality and formalism are particularly inappropriate and intolerable in this sphere.

Our press, television and radio and all the mass media have an exceptionally important role to play in propagandizing the congress materials and mobilizing the masses to implement them. They must raise the standard and increase the effectiveness of their output, not sidestep controversial themes, and raise the most burning questions, whose solution helps to eliminate existing shortcomings and to successfully implement tasks which have been outlined.

Principled and specific guidelines for the future were confirmed by the congress. All efforts are now being focused on their implementation. May the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress and its lofty creative spirit become for every party organization and labor collective and every Soviet person a powerful stimulus to new achievements in the great cause of communist building!

REPORTAGE ON AUCCTU PLENUM ON CONGRESS RESULTS

Shibayev Address

LD241609 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "We Shall Implement the Party's Plans!"]

[Text] An AUCCTU plenum was held yesterday in Moscow in the House of Unions Hall of Columns.

The plenum examined the question "Of the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Trade Unions' Tasks Stemming From the Congress Decisions and the Report Delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

A. I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, delivered a report on this question.

It was with tremendous enthusiasm and warm approval that Soviet people, the working people of the socialist community countries and all progressive mankind welcomed the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

The congress was a very important political event in the life of the party and people and the world communist, workers and national liberation movement, and it graphically demonstrated the constantly strengthening unity of Soviet society, the indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, and the fraternal friendship of our peoples.

The 26th party congress was a new triumph for proletarian internationalism and a testimony to the further expansion and consolidation of the CPSU's links with all detachments of fighters for peace and the peoples' freedom, social progress and socialism.

The party forum's entire work passed in an atmosphere of creativity and efficiency, cohesion and unanimity, in an atmosphere of nationwide political and labor enthusiasm.

By their shock labor in the period of precongress socialist competition Soviet people expressed with renewed force their patriotic feelings, love and boundless trust for the party and their approval of its domestic and foreign policy and the vigorous and fruitful activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The report delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--an outstanding document of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism and a major new contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism--summed up the results of the remarkable achievements of the party and people, gave an in-depth analysis of the fundamental problems of the development of our society, the world communist and workers movement, and the present international situation, and revealed the inspiring prospects for our country's advance along the path of communist creation, the development of international cooperation and the struggle for peace throughout the world.

The report is imbued with optimism and expresses the supreme humane goal of Lenin's party and of its revolutionary-transforming activity--"everything for the sake of man, everything for the welfare of man!"

The 26th CPSU Congress unanimously approved "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990."

The years which have elapsed since the 25th congress have shown that the tasks it advanced have as a whole been resolved successfully and that the party's Leninist general line is being steadily implemented, Comrade Shibayev said. The country's national wealth has increased. Its production and scientific and technical potential has grown. The Soviet Union's defense capability has strengthened. The people's standard of well-being and culture has improved.

Soviet people link their destiny, their aspirations and hopes, their bright dreams and labor achievements with the Communist Party created and nurtured by the great Lenin. They have boundless faith in the wise and far-sighted policy of the party--their political leader and the leading and guiding force of our society.

The program of economic and social progress approved by the 26th party congress is distinguished by its magnitude and specific nature and opens up imposing prospects in all spheres of our social life--economic, sociopolitical and spiritual.

Expressing the will and thoughts of the millions of working people of our country, the Soviet trade unions wholly and fully approve the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and adopt for unswerving guidance and execution the precepts and tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Report.

The party congress paid considerable attention to the enhancement of the trade unions' role in the Soviet political system. The party, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in the report, views the trade unions as its reliable bulwark among the masses, as a powerful means of developing democracy and involving working people in building communism.

The trade union organizations' tasks and rights are extraordinarily extensive. They are concerned for the defense of the working people's interests, take part in the solution of economic, social and cultural trade, and do a lot to boost socialist competition, invention and rationalization.

At the same time, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev rightly stressed that the trade unions still sometimes lack initiative in using their extensive rights.

This obliges all trade union organs to analyze their work critically and to draw the correct conclusions, to step up monitoring of the solution of all questions of people's work, life and daily routine, and to impart creater significance to the development of democratic principles at the production facility.

Exceptionally important practical significance attaches to Leonid Ilich's instruction that every trade union worker must measure his deeds always and in everything against Lenin's behest:

To be in the midst of the workers' life, to know it thoroughly, to be able to determine unerringly, without a trace of false idealization, the mass's mood, the degree of its awareness and its real requirements, to know how to win for oneself the boundless trust of the mass by a comradely attitude to it and solicitous satisfaction of its needs.

On behalf of the Soviet trade unions Comrade Shibayev voiced heartfelt thanks to the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the Secretariat and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for their constant aid to the trade unions and for their new display of concern for the trade unions--the most mass-based social organization.

The great and complex tasks set by the party in the sphere of further boosting the economy and improving the people's welfare require from the trade unions a creative approach to their solution, persistence in achieving specific and economic and social results, and further improvement of organizational and educational work in the labor collectives.

In implementing the large-scale, crucial tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the speaker said, a large part belongs to socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to work. However, as the congress noted, the mighty force of competition is still not properly used everywhere, and cases are encountered when a formal approach is displayed to its organization and initiative from below is underestimated.

The trade union organizations must seek to ensure that pledges are comprehensively substantiated, that every condition is created for their fulfillment and that socialist competition is directed to a still greater degree toward attaining the best results in resolving economic, social and educational tasks, is linked everywhere even more closely with the solution of problems of improving production efficiency, saving material resources and accelerating scientific and technical progress, and is based on efficient production and labor organization.

It is important to back up the success of competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, to make skillful use of the valuable experience accumulated, to support the appeal of the leading Moscow city workers who were congress delegates to compete under the slogan "The 1981 Targets To Be Fulfilled by 7 November!", to do everything to maintain the rapid tempo assumed in the first 2 months of the new year and to seek persistently the unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets by every enterprise and association.

The efforts of the economic and trade union organs should be focused on questions of creating conditions for highly productive labor at all work places, ensuring coordinated and harmonious work in all echelons of production and increasing the fruitfulness of competition between related collectives.

Special attention must be paid to the improvement of forms of moral and material incentives, the introduction of leading experience and the dissemination of valuable initiatives like "working without laggards!" and "the workers' baton," which are an important means of ensuring the fulfillment of contract output production and delivery plans by every association and enterprise.

Counterplans should be put foremost in labor competition. Useful experience of counterplans has been accumulated by many labor collectives. However, recently several economic and trade union organs have slackened work on counterplans. This situation must be put right.

Labor collectives must make the maximum use of the possibilities of counterplans for accelerating the rate of labor productivity growth, improving output quality and producing additional consumer goods by using the raw and other materials saved.

Ensuring planned labor productivity growth rates in every sector of the national economy must be a subject of special concern for trade union committees and councils.

The trade union organs, the scientific and technical associations and the all-union society of inventors and rationalizers must focus attention on the acceleration of comprehensive mechanization and automation, persistently introduce the team form of labor organization, improve planning and step up the incentive role of wages. Work must be stepped up on the dissemination of leading experience and patriotic undertakings.

Special attention must be paid to the introduction of the team form of labor organization, whose enormous economic and educational potential has been confirmed by life.

An urgent problem of the 5-year plan is the reduction of the materials-intensiveness of output and the rational utilization of all types of resources. Leonid Ilich's highly meaningful words to the effect that the economy should be economical must become a practical action program for every labor collective, every working person and every trade union organization.

Together with the Komsomol and the economic organs and under the party organizations' leadership, the trade union councils and committees must take the most active part in developing the nationwide movement for saving and thrift, reducing losses and unproductive expenditure, and eradicating thriftlessness and extravagance.

The trade union central committees with the ministries and departments, and the trade union councils with local economic organs and people's control organs must step up monitoring of the use of resources and seek to give every collective and every worker specific targets for saving resources and ensure their implementation.

In improving production efficiency an important part belongs to the fuller and more rational use of fixed capital. Trade union committees and councils must focus the efforts of competitors on reducing times taken for assimilating planned capacities, achieving the most efficient utilization of machinery, equipment and mechanical gear, increasing return on investment and promoting the shiftwork system at every enterprise.

The struggle for an efficient economy requires the all-round improvement of output quality and the improvement of its consumer and technical-economic qualities, Comrade Shibayev stressed. The improvement of output quality is a complex problem. Its successful solution requires trade union and economic organs to display concern for the constant improvement of equipment and technology, the establishment of rhythmical work, the improvement of cadres' qualifications, and the introduction of progressive quality control systems.

Competition under the slogan "The Workers' Guarantee of a 5-Year Plan of Quality" must be filled with new content and given new scope. During socialist competition it is essential to intensify the formation of feelings of responsibility in the working people for the honor of the plant's brand name and for the production of output according with the modern requirements of scientific and technical progress and the population's growing demands.

The improvement of production and labor efficiency, the saving of resources and the improvement of output quality are inextricably linked with the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production. Our task consists, the speaker noted, in improving the activity of the scientific and technical associations and all-union society of inventors and rationalizers organizations and stepping up monitoring of the fulfillment of plans for new equipment, the introduction of inventions and rationalizing proposals, and the implementation of targeted comprehensive scientific-technical and socioeconomic programs.

This 5-year plan will lay the foundation for the implementation of the USSR's energy program, which will require the mobilization of the efforts of all sectors of heavy industry. The energy program should be a subject of close attention on the part of trade unions, particularly the power station and electrical equipment industry and the coal, oil and gas industry workers trade unions.

The topical national economic problems of the eighties and the 11th 5-Year Plan include the elaboration and implementation of a long-term comprehensive transportation program and the enhancement of coordation in the work of different types of transportation. The trade union organizations of all sectors of the national economy are called on to make a substantial contribution to this matter.

In the current 5-year plan construction workers must fulfill important new tasks on whose solution the implementation of the socioeconomic program depends to a decisive degree. The trade union and economic organs must continue to develop and improve competition on the "workers' baton" principle, to disseminate the Don workers' initiative "we shall build ahead of schedule and assimilate ahead of schedule!" And to make creative use of progressive forms of organizing construction which have given a good account of themselves.

The speaker then dwelt on the questions of enhancing the trade unions' role in further improving the economic mechanism, securing trade union organizations' and labor collectives' participation in production planning and management, and compiling realistic and balanced 5-year plans on the basis of the maximum use of production reserves. To this end it is essential to make fuller use of workers meetings and standing production conferences.

The 26th CPSU Congress approved a broad program for improving the people's prosperity for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties. It covers the most diverse aspects--consumption and housing, working and daily routine conditions, culture and leisure.

The trade union central committees and councils together with the economic leaders must struggle consistently to create conditions for full, interesting and creative work and embark more boldly on the introduction of new manufacturing processes, automatic manipulators and mechanization facilities in warehouse loading and unloading and auxiliary operations. It is also necessary to support and develop by every means the movement for an exemplary state of labor safety and for a high standard of production and to consider rigorously the fulfillment of these indicators in summing up the results of socialist competition.

Distribution plays an important part in ensuring the plan-governed improvement of people's prosperity, Comrade Shibayev continued. But the principle of distribution depending on the quantity and quality of labor is still not to be observed always or everywhere. Instances occur of leveling down, of increasing wages for just appearing at work and of the payment of undeserved bonuses. This has an adverse effect on production indicators and people's mood. The trade union organizations keep strict watch to ensure that conscientious workers are given every encouragement and that all loopholes for worthless work are closed.

The improvement of the working people's living standards does not come down merely to increasing their income. That is only one aspect of the matter. Another task which the party promotes as paramount is to improve the population's provision with food and industrial consumer goods. The congress paid very great attention to these questions. To resolve the problem radically it was deemed necessary to elaborate a special food program.

L. I. Brezhnev called livestock raising a shock front in the countryside. It is essential to make a deeper study of the way the stockraisers' all-union competition is proceeding and of how effective it is, of how, on the basis of this competition, the introduction of leading experience is proceeding, and of how many lagging farm units, complexes and farms have been successfully raised to leading positions.

Every stockraiser must be surrounded by attention and concern, all necessary conditions must be ensured for the stockraisers' highly productive labor and well-spent leisure, and the maximum persistence and initiative must be displayed in revealing and making full use of reserves and opportunities ensuring the successful fulfillment of the plans outlined for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan for the production and procurements of meat, milk and other farm unit produce. The trade unions must concern themselves thoroughly with these questions, going into every detail.

Comrade Shibayev then dwelt on questions of the further development of enterprises' subsidiary farms and the improvement of the organization of public catering at plants and factories, problems of expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, developing the services sphere, improving the quality of housing construction and enhancing the trade union organizations' responsibility for allocating apartments.

The solution of social tasks is inextricably linked with the implementation of diverse measures for social security and for the protection of Soviet people's health. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the trade unions took a more active part in implementing measures to improve health care and expand and increase the effectiveness of treatment. At the same time the development of the trade union sanatoriums still does not satisfy requirements, particularly for the treatment and leisure of parents with children. The network of sanatoriums and preventive clinics is still not being developed vigorously enough.

The party congress noted shortcomings in the work of health care institutions. The committees of medical workers' trade unions together with the health care organs must enhance educational work in the collectives. It is essential to enhance the role and responsibility of trade unions' official doctors.

The trade unions' tourist and excursion institutions are called on to make their contribution to strengthening the working people's health and organizing their free time and active leisure in a rational way. It is also necessary to further develop physical culture and sports.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called the working man the main, priceless resource of our society and stressed that a solicitous attitude to manpower requires the solution of many tasks not only of an economic and social but also of an educational nature. The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress stressed the need for the further improvement of ideological work. This requirement applies to the trade unions' educational activity.

The main task of the trade union organs and trade union press now is the broad propaganda and in-depth study of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report, "The Basic Guidelines" for the development of the USSR's national economy, and other congress materials. Every trade union worker must take a personal part in explanatory work to bring the congress materials to every working person.

The trade unions' educational work must be combined with the enhancement of concern for the growth of man's social maturity and general culture, with the fundamental improvement of labor and moral education and economic education, and the consolidation of discipline and organization in all links of the national economy. Concern must be displayed for the further development of the mentor system.

An in-depth analysis must be made of the activity of all trade union cultural and educational institutions, and many forms of their work must be restructured and their material base used to the full.

Comrade Shisayev then dwelt on questions of the further improvement of the trade unions' organizational work and the consolidation of their links with the masses.

The role of public organizations, including the trade unions, in the development of socialist democracy has risen still higher with the adoption of the USSR's new Constitution. There has been an increase in the trade unions' influence on all aspects of the Soviet people's political, economic and sociocultural life.

However, in assessing critically the work which has been done, it must be admitted that there are shortcomings and unresolved problems in the trade unions' activity. In the forthcoming report and election campaign additional measures must be taken to back up the trade union organs with good cadres, above all with workers and specialists of the relevant national economic sectors having experience of organizational and educational work among the masses.

The creation of a healthy moral atmosphere and good work morale must begin with the primary cell--the trade union group. The trade union group's lofty role in creating an atmosphere of principledness, exactingness and mutual aid is mentioned persuasively in an open letter from Ukrainian trade union group organizers and leading production workers published in TRUD.

Dwelling on questions of work with working people's letters and proposals, the speaker stressed that every trade union worker must regard a tactful, attentive attitude to citizens' letters, requests and complaints as his duty.

The skillfully organized vertification of the execution of decisions taken is a very important feature of a Leninist style of work, Comrade Shibayev continued. However, certain trade union councils and committees, to the detriment of vigorous organizational work, take a large number of sometimes inadequately substantiated and motivated decisions. Matters must be organized in such a way that a decision taken is fulfilled unconditionally within the set deadline.

Meetings which are discussing the 26th party congress decisions and elaborating measures for their implementation are now being held in all labor collectives.

This year is the year of preparation for the next, 17th congress of the country's trade unions. The congress will be preceded by reports and elections in all links of the trade union organs. The focus of this campaign's attention should be questions of the trade unions' participation in the practical implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of the international trade union movements. The Soviet trade unions are interpreting the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the struggle for peace and international detente as their vital concern. The most important avenue of Soviet trade unions' international work is their active participation in the propaganda and implementation of the new peace initiatives advanced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which are an organic continuation and development of the historic peace program.

The experience of our overseas ties with the trade unions of over 140 countries, diverse international trade union contacts, and the mutual understanding attained on a number of issues between trade union centers of different orientations show that the commonality of the fundamental interests of working people of all countries and their attraction toward unity of action are growing increasingly.

The 26th CPSU Congress paid considerable attention to problems of the present ideological struggle and the exposure of the hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. This is manifested particularly today in the example of fraternal Poland. The Soviet trade unions fully support the assessment of events in Poland given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the congress.

Rendering planned, purposeful assistance to the intensification of trade union cooperation, the Soviet trade unions will seek the implementation of unified trade union actions in defense of the trade union movement's struggle against the exploiting policy of the monopolies and the suppression of democratic freedoms.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and the 26th party congress decisions inspire the Soviet trade unions to the further improvement of all their work, the intensification of initiative and the fuller and more comprehensive use of their rights in defending the working people's interests, resolving economic, social and cultural tasks, and further boosting socialist competition, Comrade Shibayev said in conclusion. On behalf of those taking part in the plenum the speaker assured the party Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Soviet trade unions will continue to be the party's reliable bulwark among the masses and a powerful means of developing democracy and enlisting the working people to build communism and will give all their efforts to the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of their dear Communist Party's 26th Congress.

After the report a debate began.

All the speakers unanimously approved the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the conclusions and precepts of the CPSU Central Committee Report to the congress, declared their full support for the CPSU Central Committee's political line and practical activity and noted that all our country's working people welcome "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" as an imposing new program for boosting the country's economy and improving Soviet people's welfare.

Those taking part in the plenum said that the imposing plans outlined by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan generate legitimate pride and deep satisfaction in Soviet people and inspire them to selfless labor for the further flourishing of our motherland.

The floor was given to L. V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council.

The Moscow working people, the speaker said, are fully determined to develop the successes achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan and during the precongress shock labor stint. The council sector committees of the trade unions, assessing critically the results of their work, have now determined the next tasks in mobilizing Muscovites to the fulfillment of the socialist pledges of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan on the basis of enhancing the effectiveness of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to work. In work on the further improvement of socialist competition special attention is paid to young production workers.

Today over 100,000 of Moscow's workers have followed the example of the capital's renowned production innovators who were delegates to the 26th party congress, who resolved to complete the fulfillment of their personal 5-year plan targets by the 64th anniversary of Great October. Virtually all enterprises and organizations of the capital have already taken up the call of the city's leading collectives and joined in work on preparation for holding a communist subbotnik on 18 April to mark the 111th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth.

Hero of Socialist Labor B. I. Stepanov, tool maker at the Tomsk Sibelektromotor plant, took the rostrum.

The Tomskaya Oblast working people successfully fulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Thousands of workers, teams, sectors and shops and hundreds of enterprises fulfilled the plan for the first 2 months of 1980 by the day the congress opened. Much has been done to improve people's working and daily living conditions, but much still has to be done.

Unfortunately, the speaker continued, there are still economic leaders who treat the improvement of working and daily living conditions as a secondary matter. The modernization of our plant was completed recently, but the construction of a consumer service block with a canteen is still being put off until later. Yet only half the work force is provided with seating in the canteens and with sanitation and consumer service premises. Questions of expanding housing and cultural and consumer service construction are constantly included in collective contracts yet many remain unresolved.

A. Ya. Rybakov, chairman of the Machine Building and Instrument Building Workers Trade Union Central Committee, then spoke. Our sectors have been set great tasks, the speaker said. The most important is accelerating the development of scientific and technical progress. We have accumulated good experience in elaborating and assimilating within tight deadlines the production of highly efficient machine tools, equipment and various control systems. The Ivanovo SPO [Stankostroitelnoye Proizvodstvennoye Obedineniye--Machine Tool Building Production Association], for instance, has valuable experience of creating progressive machine tools in less than a year. To ensure a similar work practice everywhere it is necessary to introduce order to the products mix of ourput produced, to expand the design and experimental base, and to resolve more rapidly questions of the modernization and improvement of workers' working and daily living conditions. The Trade Union Central Committee will seek the broad development of competition under the slogan "Accelerated Creation Rates for New Equipment, Maximum Return on New Equipment."

"The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990," Hero of Socialist Labor and USSR State Prize Winner N. A. Zlobin, mixed team leader of the No 111 construction administration of the main administration for housing and civil engineering construction in Moscow Zelenogradstroy Administration, said, provide for the universal dissemination of the integral process, flow team contract on the basis of improved standards of engineering training and staffing with industrial engineers [proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskaya komplektatsiya]. We see this as a key to the further growth of construction production efficiency. After all, the team contract encourages construction workers to expend material resources economically, to seek the timely commissioning of projects and constantly to improve their professional skill. Over the 10th 5-Year Plan virtually every worker in our team mastered one or even two related specialities and many improved their skill category. It was largely thanks to this that we were able to complete the 5-year plan target in early 1980, to obtain a considerable profit and to fulfill construction and installation work worth hundreds of thousands of rubles over and above the plan.

Unfortunately the tempo of construction and installation work is largely held back because shortcomings exist in material and technical supply, and there is no uninterrupted 2-year planning. We receive insufficient quantities of small-scale mechanization facilities and manual instruments, especially mechanized tools.

The floor was given to V. A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Trade Union Council.

In the republic today, he said, competition is expanding under the slogan "Plan of the First Year of the 5-Year Plan by the Great October Holiday, the 5-Year Plan Target by the 115th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's Birth." This initiative and a number of others have been approved by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. The trade union organizations see their paramount task in reinforcing and developing, in each labor collective, all initiatives and forms of socialist competition which have given a good account of themselves.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of altering many obsolete normatives and lists. This applies to privilege pensions, work under harmful conditions, the provision of special clothing and special food, and the hiring and dismissal of individual categories of working people. So far the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, Comrade Sologub stressed, is only examining, not resolving, many of these problems.

The speaker also critized several economic leaders who restrict the rights of people's control workers. For instance, a decree of the USSR Ministry of Trade has essentially deprived people's control workers of the right to check trade enterprises unimpeded.

Academician A. Yu. Ishlinskiy, chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, was on the rostrum.

The list of projects in which the scientific and technical societies are to take part during the 11th 5-Year Plan is truly imposing, the speaker said. Each entry in "The Basic Guidelines" applies directly to one or several of the primary organizations, of which there are 122,000, and to one of the 24 sector societies.

The scientific and technical societies will take a direct part in the implementation of a number of programs for scientific and technical progress and in the organziation of socialist competition for their good-quality fulfillment ahead of schedule. Special attention will be paid to the solution of the food program, programs for saving metal and fuel, the reduction of manual labor on the basis of mechanization and automation, the development and extensive use of automated manipulators, and machine building. Competition will continue to be developed among scientific research institutes and design bureaus at enterprises and in organizations for the successful fulfillment of comprehensive scientific and technical programs.

Hero of Socialist Labor A. D. Tsukanov, senior rolling press operator at the Novolipetsk metallurgical combine, then spoke.

Great tasks face our collective in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the speaker said. The production of steel, pig iron and rolled metal must be increased considerably. In implementing these plans the trade union organization and administration attach important significance to effective socialist competition. Labor rivalry between collectives under the slogan "Planned Capacities Are Not a Limit" is of inestimable benefit. All the main metallurgical units have now exceeded their initial capacities. The collective of the sheet-rolling shop where I work has also achieved great successes.

Comrade Tsukanov then dwelled on questions of supplying the enterprises with raw material. Because of irregular deliveries stoppages occur at the combine leading to losses of pig iron, steel, rolled metal and other output which are difficult to make up. The planning organs and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must take efficient steps to supply the enterprise with all necessary raw material.

In the current 5-year plan, I. F. Shkuratov, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee, observed, a fundamental improvement must be ensured in the supply of foodstuffs to the population and agricultural raw material to industry. The solution of this task requires the improvement of economic ties between sectors, the organization of effective collaboration in building up agricultural output, and improved storage, transportation, processing and delivery of that output.

The speaker then dwelt on problems of supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes with machinery, equipment and fertilizers, and fulfilling plans for the countryside's socioeconomic development, pointing out that a number of fundamental questions connected with the transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone are being resolved intolerably slowly.

The floor was given to B. S. Andreyev, chairman of Leningradskaya Oblast Trade Union Council.

Tens of thousands of Leningrad city and oblast workers are developing competition on the basis of comprehensive plans for the fulfillment of the 5-day target in 4 days, and have decided to compete the plan for the first 6 months of 1981 by 1 May and the year's plan by the 64th anniversary of Great October.

The oblast trade union council is disseminating in city and oblast enterprises the work experience of those collectives which are revealing production reserves, putting them into operation and improving work efficiency and quality.

Leningrad has developed a tried and tested practice in drafting and adopting socialist pledges. Initially work is performed in the labor collectives to reveal reserves and formulate the points of the pledges, then they are argued out in the trade union obkoms. On this basis oblast sector pledges are formed which in turn must be argued out at the oblast Trade Union Council. This "integral process" of substantiation helps to put all production reserves into operation and makes it possible to coordinate collectives' and sectors' efforts on the unconditional fulfillment of what is planned.

Hero of Socialist Labor and USSR State Prize Winner A. V. Smirnova, spinner at the Yakovlevo flax combine (Ivanovskaya Oblast), took the rostrum.

The Ivanovskaya Oblast workers may rightly be proud of their achievements in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and in precongress socialist competition. The Yakovlevo flax combine collective made a considerable contribution to these successes. Under the party organization's leadership, the enterprise trade union organization and economic leaders are displaying daily concern to ensure planned study and dissemination of leading experience, widespread introduction of the team form of work organization and payment, and the development of the mentor system. All this helps the workers, particularly young workers, to improve their qualifications rapidly and cope with targets.

Comrade Smirnova then described the retooling of the Yakovlevo flax combine and the trade union organization's role in the matter. For the first time in the sector, with the aid of scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences, the combine's spinning mills are being equipped with magnetic systems which automatically stop the feeding of the roving when the yarns break. This provides a big saving in a valuable semifinished product. And it considerably eases the spinners' work.

A. N. Filimonov, general director of the Urayneftegaz Production Association (Tyumenskaya Oblast), who spoke at the plenum said that the 26th CPSU Congress had assessed highly the work done in forming the West Siberian oil and gas complex, in a comparatively short term a powerful oil and gas industry has been created here. Tasks on an even larger scale must be resolved in the new 5-year period. It is essential to commission dozens of new deposits, to build thousands of kilometers of pipelines and power transmission lines, hard-surfaced roads, housing, and social, cultural and consumer service establishments.

Great help in resolving these tasks is being given by labor collectives from fraternal republics and oblasts which, understanding the importance of faster development of the West Siberia oil and gas complex, at the initiative of the trade union committees have organized competition in accordance with the "worker's baton" principle for the production, delivery and installation ahead of schedule of prefabricated structures for housing and cultural and consumer service establishments.

The trade union councils and committees have focused attention mainly on the further development of labor initiative, the improvement of competition and other forms of involving the working people in production administration, N. M. Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek Republic Trade Union Council, said. Everything of value generated during socialist competition will be widely disseminated in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Uzbek Trade Union Council, with the republic Komsomol Central Committee and the Uzbekistan People's Control Committee, recently appealed to all working people to join in a public survey of economy and thrift and a daily search for internal reserves and their effective utilization. Dozens of collectives and thousands of workers have already responded to this appeal.

At the rostrum was A. A. Ayriyan, chairman of the Armenian Republic committee of the radioelectronics industry workers trade union. In our practical work, the speaker said, we are seeking to implement the trade unions' duel task of combining daily concern for boosting the working people's creative activeness with concern for people.

In the coming 5-year plan the sector trade union organizations' efforts will be aimed at galvanizing the activity of the standing production conferences, all-union inventors and rationalizers society councils and scientific and technical societies, at organizing socialist competition extensively, disseminating leading experience, and introducing scientific labor and management organization.

The floor was given to T. Ashimbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Republic Trade Union Council. Since the 26th CPSU Congress, the speaker said, many production collectives have reckoned up their potential and adopted pledges for the fulfillment of the 1981 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole ahead of schedule.

The Kazakh agricultural workers are also working creatively and enterprisingly. Steps are being taken in the republic now to increase agricultural production, particularly stockraising production, specific measures have been outlined for extensive development of industrial enterprises' subsidiary farms, the consumer cooperative system and also personal plots.

The further development of agriculture and in particular livestock raising depends directly on the standard of organization of the work and leisure of the people working in these sectors. So far all is not well here.

R. V. Banayev, chairman of the GAZ production association trade union committee, noted that the association's collective, in outlining ways of implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, decided on the basis of the further improvement of socialist competition to improve production efficiency and work quality and on the basis of the consolidation of labor discipline to achieve a substantial increase in production volume without increasing the number of workers. The administration and trade union organization have elaborated measures which will make it possible to implement what has been planned.

In the new 5-year period a further increase is planned in the production of diesel-engined trucks, which will ensure a saving of fuel in the national economy. Work is now in full swing in the association on the creation of new types of diesel trucks. The trade union committee has taken control of the solution of this important national economic task.

G. I. Yeremey, chairman of the Moldavian Republic Trade Union Council, said in his speech at the plenum that, by virtue of the specific features of Moldavia's economy and its place in the all-union division of labor. The main task for the Moldavian working people in the 11th 5-Year Plan is to make a contribution to the improvement of the supply of foodstuffs to the country's population. A characteristic feature of the Moldavian food complex is growing concentration and specialization, interfarm production sharing and agroindustrial integration based on large-scale interfarm agroindustrial and scientific production associations and complexes.

So far steady production growth has not been successfully ensured because of a lag in developing the material and technical base of the processing industry, trading organizations and transportation facilities. For these reasons large losses occur. A great deal of output fails to reach consumers.

Under the leadership of the republic party organization the Moldavian trade unions, together with the economic organs, have outlined and are implementing specific measures to eliminate shortcomings and disseminate leading collectives' experience.

The 26th party congress defined the main tasks for the people's education, V. F. Aleshin, director of the Shymyachi Secondary School (Smolenskaya Oblast), and honored schoolteacher of the RSFSR, said. These tasks consist in improving the quality of instruction and improving schoolchildren's training for socially useful work. We are seeking to instill in schoolchildren love for the land and the agricultural professions. To this end a pupils' production team operates at our school and is provided with equipment and a plot of land. All this helps young men and women in choosing a profession. Many remain in the countryside.

P. I. Fedorov, chairman of the Kalininskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; N. I. Kovalev, chairman of the Rail Transport Workers Trade Union Central Committee; Ye. A. Korovin, chairman of the Sverdlovskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; and E. V. Pabrezh, chairman of the Taganrog combine harvester plant (Rostovskaya Oblast) trade union committee, also took part in the discussion of the report.

With that the debate ended.

The plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

With great enthusiasm those taking part in the plenum adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With that the 12th AUCCTU plenum completed its work.

Final Session

LD251259 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Text] The 12th AUCCTU Plenum was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions in Moscow yesterday.

The plenum examined the question "On the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Trade Unions' Tasks Stemming From the Congress Decisions and the Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report on this question was delivered by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev.

Participating in the discussion of the report were: L.V. Petrov, chairman of Moscow City Trade Union Council; Hero of Socialist Labor B.I. Stepanov, toolmaker-fitter at the Tomsk Sibelektromotor Plant; A.Ya. Rybakov, chairman of the Machine Building and Instrument Making Workers Trade Union Central Committee; Hero of Socialist Labor N.A. Zlobin, comprehensive team leader of the No 11 Construction Administration of the Zelenogradstroy Administration of the Moscow City Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction and USSR State Prize Winner; V.A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Republic Trade Union Council; Academician A.Yu. Ishlinskiy, chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies.

Hero of Socialist Labor A.D. Tsukanov, senior rolling-press operator at the Novolipetskiy Metallurgical Combine; I.F. Shkuratov, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee; B.S. Andreyev, chairman of Leningradskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; Hero of Socialist Labor A.V. Smirnova, weaver at the Yakovlevo flax combine (Ivanovskaya Oblast) and USSR state prize winner; A.N. Filimonov, general director of the Urayneftegaz Production Association (Tyumenskaya Oblast); N.M. Makhmuddva, chairman of the Uzbek Republic Trade Union Council; A.A. Ayriyan, chairman of the Armenian Republic Committee of the Radioelectronics Industry Workers Trade Union; T. Ashimbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Republic Trade Union Council; R.V. Banayev, chairman of the Gaz Production Association Trade Union Committee; G.I. Yeremey, chairman of the Moldavian Republic Trade Union Council; RSFSR honored schoolteacher V.F. Aleshin, director of Shumyachi Secondary School (Smolenskaya Oblast); P.I. Fedorov, chairman of Kalininskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; N.I. Kovalev, chairman of the Railroad Transport Workers Trade Union Central Committee; Ye.A. Korovin, chairman of Sverdlovskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; E.V. Pabrezh, chairman of the Taganrog Combine Plant Trade Union Committee (Rostovskaya Oblast).

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the question discussed.

With great enthusiasm the plenum participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With this the 12th AUCCTU Plenum concluded its work.

Message to Brezhnev

LD251251 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

It is with a sense of pride and satisfaction that the participants in the 12th AUCCTU Plenum, having discussed the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the trade unions' tasks stemming from the congress decisions and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, unanimously approve the historic congress decisions and accept them for unswerving guidance and execution as an inspiring program of all trade union activity.

The 26th congress convincingly demonstrated the monolithic unity of the party and the people and provided graphic new evidence of the CPSU's Leninist concern for the Soviet person, for the further development of the economy and culture and for the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth.

Our motherland's historic achievements are inseparably linked with the tremendous political and organizational work of the communist party and its Leninist Central Committee and with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--outstanding leader of the party and state, consistent Marxist-Leninist and ardent fighter for peace and communism, who has won the boundless respect and love of all Soviet people.

The Soviet trade unions warmly and cordially congratulate you, dear Leonid Ilich, on your reelection to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and wish you good health and new successes in your tireless and fruitful activity in the name of the triumph of communism. The congress materials and documents further developed Lenin's teaching on the trade unions and comprehensively defined their tasks under the conditions of mature socialism.

Expressing the will of more than 129 million trade union members, the participants in the AUCCTU plenum receive with tremendous enthusiasm the impressive plans for economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period through 1990. It is the trade unions' important task to organize broad propaganda of the decisions and profound study of the report and the other party congress materials, to consolidate the heights scaled in the precongress competition, to make the achievements of progressive workers the property of the broadest masses of the working people and to mark 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan with enterprising, shock work for the good of the motherland!

Guided by the party congress decisions, the trade union organizations will utilize their broad rights more actively and fully strengthen control over the timely resolution of questions of people's labor, life and daily routine and show the maximum initiative in developing the socialist competition, in enhancing the working people's creative activeness and in the struggle to further increase production efficiency and work quality.

Placing the working person's interests at the center of their activity, the trade unions will make their contribution to improving working conditions and labor safety and to organizing treatment and leisure for workers, kolkhoz members, employees and members of their families, will broaden their own participation in production planning and management, in the selection and placing of cadres, in the efficient utilization of enterprise and organization capital and in the fulfillment of collective agreements and will intensify the struggle against violations of labor legislation and manifestations of bureaucratism and red tape.

The trade unions will devote still more attention to fostering in workers, kolkhoze members, employees and young people communist conviction, high moral qualities, strong, conscious labor discipline, a thrifty, zealous attitude to public property and an active life stance.

Well aware that the implementation of the imposing 11th 5-Year Plan tasks requires Soviet trade unions to further improve their organizational activity, to improve their work style and methods, to strengthen control and verification of execution and to enhance responsibility and initiative in all links, the trade unions see it as their duty to follow Lenin's behest always and in everything: be in the thick of working life, know it inside out, know how to determine the mood of the masses, the extent of its awareness and its real needs unerringly and without a shadow of false idealization, and know how to win the boundless trust of the masses through a comradely attitude to it and through solicitous satisfaction of its needs.

USSR trade unions wholly support the party's domestic and foreign policy; true to their international duty, they will do all they can to promote the implementation of the program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the relaxation of international tension, against the threat of war, for the peoples' freedom and independence and for united action by the world trade union and workers movement on a class, anti-imperialist basis.

The AUCCTU plenum participants assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo and you personally, Leonid Ilich, that the USSR trade unions--the party's reliable mainstay in the masses--will make a worthy contribution to implementing the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Glory to the CPSU!

[Signed] The 12th AUCCTU Plenum

SOVIET SHI'ITE LEADER GREETS MUSLIMS ON NEW YEAR

LD242334 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1930 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Soviet Shi'ite Muslims celebrate the advent of the new lunar year. They call it Now Ruz. Here is a report by our correspondent from Baku, capital of Azerbaijan:

There are Shi'ite Muslims among the Muslims of this Soviet republic, situated in southern Caucasus.

There are several mosques in Baku, the biggest of which is the (?Aghadir) Mosque. The construction of this mosque is regarded as a fine example of ancient eastern architecture. It is a large, attractive edifice containing great glass chandeliers, carpets and fine murals.

After the prayers, Shaykh Shaykh Shakur [Bashayev, spirtual leader of the Muslims of southern Caucasus], preached his sermon. He was elected to this notable position last year. He is 32 years old, and has a good reputation among Muslims as a man with a good knowledge of religion and who can recite the Koran.

After the prayers, the leader of the Muslims of the southern Caucasus expressed the wish to congratulate the brothers-in-religion in the Arab countries. Here is what Shaykhal-Islam Shakur (Bashayev) said:

[Begin recording] It pleases me to extend warm congratultions to world Muslim for the new year. I pray God will enable Muslims to triumph in their struggle against colonialism. I pray God will prepare the conditions for further development and progress in all fields of life for them. Amen. [end recording]

PIN REJECTS CLAIMS ON 'MUSLIM' POPULATION GROWTH

LD251709 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 11, 13 Mar 81 p 21

["Conversation With the Reader" by Albert Pin, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board; first two grafs are readers letter]

[Text] I learn from the French magazine L'EXPRESS that Moscow recently acknowledged, for the first time, that your country's Muslim population is growing faster than the Russian population. L'EXPRESS concludes from this that the empire is crumbling. What would be your comment on this claim?

[Signed] Jacques Michaud, Geneva, Switzerland.

First of all I would like to note, esteemed Mr Michaud, that this is not the first time that mass-circulation publications in the West have presented conclusions of this sort. There have been countless attempts to distort the essence of national relations in Soviet society and to cast aspersions on the friendship and unity of our multinational state's peoples. The most diverse means and devices are used.

On this occasion L'EXPRESS decided to astound its readers with figures taken from the last Great Soviet Encyclopedia Yearbook. This cites figures for the national composition of the USSR's population in 1959, 1970 and 1979. The statistics show that the majority of the country's peoples have increased in numbers over the last 20 years. And the biggest increases have been among the peoples of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the Transcaucasus and the North Caucasus, and also certain nationalities in the north, Siberia and the Far East.

"Only 51.8 percent of people in the Soviet Union are now Russians... for the first time Moscow is acknowledging the demographic explosion of the USSR's Muslims," L'EXPRESS reports.

What is there to say about all this?

First, it is completely wrong to equate, as the Paris weekly does, people's nationality and their religious convictions. Muslims are what you call people who profess Islam. And while practically all the indigenous population of Central Asia, for instance, used to be believers and used to profess the Muslim religion, it is quite another matter now. Over the years of Soviet power people's lives have changed and their consciousness has also changed. There are now far fewer believers, whether Muslim or Orthodox, than there used to be.

Second, we have never made any secret of figures relating to the population's national composition. And our demographers have repeatedly noted the high birth rate in the Central Asian and Transcaucasus republics, which stems, in particular, from the traditions which persist there of marrying early and having large families. Incidentally, demographers have recently recorded a change in the usual picture: In Central Asian cities, even among the indigenous population, there are fewer and fewer large families, and this trend will clearly soon manifest itself in the countryside as well.

Third, I would like to draw your attention, Mr Michaud, to the following fact noted in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia Yearbook: Despite the pretty substantial changes in the size of certain of the country's peoples, the ethnic composition of its population as a whole has changed by an insignificant amount. Thus in 1939 Russians constituted 52.7 percent of the total USSR population, in 1959 they constituted 54.6 percent, and in 1979 52.4 percent.

Of course, it is no accident that L'EXPRESS "failed to notice" these figures. After all, they too do not fit in with its propaganda scheme: The Soviet Union is "crumbling" because the "Muslim peoples" are outstripping the Russians in terms of their birth rate. However, the point is that these schemes have nothing to do with reality.

The USSR peoples have rallied in a united multinational state around the Russian people not only because the latter has been and remains the country's most numerous people. The Russian people's role in the fraternal community is determined by the fact that they shouldered the great brunt of the struggle for society's progress, for the motherland's freedom and independence. Immediately after the October Revolution Soviet power set the task of raising Russia's former national outlying districts up to the center's level of development as rapidly as possible. This extremely complex task has been successfully resolved: There are no longer any backward outlying districts. This was possible thanks to the close cooperation among all the country's nations, and primarily thanks to the selfless assistance of the Russian people.

Of course, bourgeois falsifiers are free to call the great community of fraternal peoples an "empire" and construct any kind of propaganda edifice. However, the reality is this: The multinational family passed a test of strength during the extremely grim trials of the Great Patriotic War. And today it lives and works in complete harmony.

The Soviet Union's national economy is an organic amalgamation [obedineniye] of all the union republics' economies, a unified economic organism that has taken shape on the basis of the common economic aims and interests of all nations and nationalities. I will cite just one fact--in my view a typical one. At the Soviet communists' supreme forum--the 26th CPSU Congress--the delegates proposed that preparations for the majestic task of transferring part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Kazakhstan and Central Asia be completed as early as during the 5-year period just begun. This will make it possible to irrigate millions more hectares of land and to increase the development rate of the whole country's agrarian sector. Those are the kind of concerns we have at the moment, Mr Michaud.

The Soviet nations' unity is firm. Does this mean that all questions in the sphere of national relations have now been resolved? Of course not. The dynamics of a major multinational power's development generate many problems. The Communist Party and the Soviet state constantly go deep into these questions and do everything necessary for their successful solution.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES OBKOM IN UZBEKISTAN ON TASKS

LD251111 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Shock Start to the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Termez--A meeting of the Surkhandarinskaya Oblast party and economic aktiv held yesterday was devoted to the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling its decisions and the points and conclusions stemming from the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report was delivered by obkom First Secretary A.K. Karimov.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING IN KIEV

AU201638 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] A conference of obkom first secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen was held recently in the headquarters of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to discuss the tasks to ensure the timely and good elaboration of the plans for the economic and social development of the republic in 1981-85, the issue of further increasing the output of animal produce, and preparations for spring field operations. The conference participants were addressed by Vashchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; and Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman.

In line with the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the conference participants concentrated their attention on issues connected with prospects for and the peculiarities of the republic's national economic development in the new 5-year period. The most important condition for the successful fulfillment of 5-year tasks and for implementing organizational and political measures adopted by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, it was noted at the conference, are further improvements in the style and methods of work performed by party committees and basic party organizations, soviet and economic organs, and strengtheing implementation discipline at all levels.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the conference.

Participating in the conference proceedings were Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Kachura, Lyashko, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Dobrik, Yelchenko, Kapto, Kachalovskiy, Kolomiyets and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS ACADEMY MEETING IN KIEV

AU261010 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] A session of the general meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was held today in the republic's capital city.

The session was held to sum up the results of the academy's activity in 1980 and the 10th 5-year period, and to define tasks for its institutions for 1981 and the 11th 5-year period in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses.

Prominent scientists, leaders of scientific research institutes, higher educational establishments, enterprises, and representatives of the city public gathered in the session hall of the political education house belonging to Kievskiy Gorkom and Obkom. Seated in the meeting presidium were Comrades Shcherbitskiy; Vatchenko; Gerasimov; Lyashko; Titarenko; Fedorchuk; Yelchenko; Kapto; and Pogrebynak; Rozanov, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Department for Science and Educational Establishments; Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; Presidium members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

A report was delivered by Academician Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, warmly received by the audience delivered a speech at the meeting.

Each day that elapses since the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Shcherbitskiy said in particular, manifests with new vigor the enormous importance of that outstanding political event for our party and people, for the consolidation of the forces of peace and social progress. All Soviet people are now discussing how to accomplish the grand tasks set by the historic decisions of the congress in the best and most efficient manner.

In the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report at the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, profoundly and comprehensively showed the growing role of science in accomplishing new tasks for building communism, and defined prospects for its further development.

In our republic, proper attention is being constantly paid to the work of scientific institutions, to the expansion of their basis, as well as to improvements in the system of control over scientific-technical progress.

At the end Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy said, the recent plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee endorsed organizational and political measures to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. An important and responsible role in carrying out those measures belongs to the republic's scientists. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is confident that the scientific collectives of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences will continue to persistently multiply their part in accomplishing the 5-year tasks and will work even better for the benefit of our people and our socialist fatherland.

Scientists who took the floor in the debate closely examined the work performed by scientific institutions and made concrete proposals aimed at accomplishing the tasks set forth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report and in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The general meeting elected Presidium members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and confirmed directors of scientific institutions.

LATVIAN WORKER VIEWS LESSONS OF CPSU CONGRESS

LD240955 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor A. Ikauniyek, milling machine operator at the Riga freight car construction plant, under the rubric "26th CPSU Congress Delegates Speak": "Expect a Lot of Yourself"]

[Text] It was with a special feeling that I began work again at the milling machine after returning from the congress.

I wanted to speed up my contribution to the fulfillment of the party's majestic plans. And the majestic tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan can only be solved if each one of us works better today than he did yesterday.

And ours is the immediate responsibility. I managed to fulfill the last 5-year plan ahead of schedule, by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. And I will make every effort to do an excellent job in the current 5-year plan. I have pledged to fulfill the first year plan by the October Jubilee. I will try to keep my word. This I am compelled to do by the great confidence of the republic's communists who voted me Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau member.

I think that every working person and every labor collective is also wondering what has to be done to fulfill the immense tasks outlined by the congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

I think the most important and essential task is to increase the working people's sense of responsibility for their work--working people of all ranks, ministry leader or ordinary worker. The congress was right to point that out. In fact, when we work conscientiously and strictly fulfill plans and targets we achieve much more.

If a worker fails to keep his word he is letting down one or several of his comrades. It is much worse when an entire collective fails to keep its commitments to workers in a related sphere.

For example, our plant has hundreds of suppliers. Often we have production difficulties because of their lack of industriousness. Sometimes we are short of certain minor parts. A supplier can get by despite delays in their manufacture--the plan can be fulfilled on the basis of other items, but to us these minor parts are worth their weight in gold.

It is probably not enough to appeal to the negligent workers' conscience. We must demand that they fulfill their commitments better. Clearly our public organizations must try to conclude socialist competition contracts with them in accordance with the worker's baton principle. I heard a lot at the congress about the effectiveness of this form of of cooperation among workers in related spheres.

The "Basic Guidelines for the Country's Economic and Social Development" talk of the need to increase freight car production for electric trains. This relates directly to our collective. Generally speaking, we have nothing to be ashamed of in output terms. In the last 5-year plan the new, more economical ER-12 and ER-2R electric trains and a comfortable train for Yugoslavia were created and the ER-200, the country's fastest express, was tested. Riga freight car plant models are well known at home and abroad. And obviously it alarms me, as a cadre worker who has devoted almost 30 years to the plant and as a communist, that recently our collective has been failing to cope with freight car output targets.

A lot of the trouble is due to the fact that a number of sections, such as the pipe and forging section and the galvanizing department, are not up to modern production requirements. The plant is overdue for modernization, replacement of obsolete equipment with new, more productive equipment. Not long ago this was discussed at the standing production conference attended by a representative of the sector minister. I would like to hope that the urgent problem will be solved in the current 5-year plan, what is more, in the initial years. Allow me to quote here some words I particularly liked from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report: "Everyone relizes that people work better and more willingly when they sense constant concern for the improvement of their working and everyday living conditions. The plant, the livestock unit is a home where a person spends at least one-third of his life. Everything in it should be comfortable and modern--from work place to reading room and canteen."

Here, too, our plant has problems. The new canteen is unfinished. There is a shortage of housing and we need a hostel for youngsters. More attention should be given to these matters.

Of course, we are worried about the cadre problem too. We, the older workers, should give more active assistance in its solution. Talking at the congress with delegates from all over the country, I was further convinced of the mentor movement's important role in the education of young peopoe. It needs to be developed not only at plants and factories but also on kolkhozes and in scientific institutions, among working people in medicine and consumer services, in short, in all spheres of our national economy. I will try to bear this in mind in my future work as chairman of the Republic Council of Youth Mentors.

It is a mentor's duty not only to train his charges in the particular labor methods. He must try to instill in young workers the ability not to shirk difficulties and, I would say, to give them a feeling of self-esteem. In fact, the real master's self-esteem consists in persistently and stubbornly storming summit after summit despite everything. Yes, our plant is having a tough time at the moment. There are objective factors, but even in these conditions we must try to find internal reserves and achieve new victories. And it is we cadre workers and communists who must set the tone.

All this I am mentioning again to my comrades who ask me about my impressions of the congress. I talk about and reflect on those unforgettable days of the 26th CPSU Congress. Above all I remember the great attention and interest the delegates displayed toward Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's striking and pithy report. It contained so many wise thoughts and apt remarks echoing what each of us has thought of more than once.

I wholeheartedly support the peace-loving policy of our party and state. I cannot forget how much my native Latvia and the rest of our country suffered in the last war. And when I hear Leonid Ilich's words to the effect that the last 5-year period was a period of purposeful struggle by the party and Soviet state for peace and the peoples' security I think that it is a really great joy to live and work beneath peaceful skies. And we communists have no right to forget that we are obliged to protect this happiness and strengthen it with selfless labor.

SOVIET DISSIDENT MARCHENKO ARRESTED AGAIN

LD251603 Paris LE MATIN in French 19 Mar 81 p 11

[Unattributed report: "USSR: Marchenko Arrested"]

[Text] Soviet dissident Anatoliy Marchenko, the author, among other things, of a book on camps entitled "My Testimony," was arrested at Karabanovo, in Vladimirskaya Oblast, on Tuesday, it was learned from dissident sources in Moscow yesterday. Five years ago, he asked to be allowed to emigrate to the United States. In 1960, he was sentenced to 6 years' detention in a camp for trying to flee the USSR over the Iranian border. He was again imprisoned from 1968 through 1971 and, in March 1975, was found guilty of "violating the regulations governing house arrest."

SOVIET JEWISH DISSIDENT KISLIK ARRESTED IN KIEV

NC242054 Paris AFP in English 2042 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar (AFP)--Soviet Jewish dissident Vladimir Kislik was arrested on March 19 in Kiev, Ukraine, on charges of "hooliganism", dissident sources said here today.

Mr Kislik, a 46 year old physics scientist, could face up to a year in a labour camp under the charge. He has several times been refused permission to emigrate to Israel to join his wife and child. Over the past few years, he has organized seminars in his flat for other Jewish scientists who wish to emigrate.

In 1978,some 100 French scientists appealed to Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, to allow Mr Kislik to emigrate.

PETROLEUM CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DISCUSSES TASKS

LD180759 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] In the present 5-year plan period and in subsequent years the oil and gas industries, which to a considerable extent determine the fundamental issues pertaining to scientific-technical progress and the efficiency of social production, will be of special importance. This was noted today by Minister of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises Shcherbina, who delivered a report in Moscow at an extended collegium of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

The scope of work to be done in the 11th 5-Year Plan period is unprecendented. It is intended to lay seven major gas pipelines with a diameter of almost 0.5 meters from West Siberia to the center of the country alone. These pipelines will be used for the transportation of natural gas and their total length will be more than 25,000 km. Taking part in the work of the conference is Comrade Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

LIDIN COMMENTS ON OIL RESOURCES IN WEST SIBERIA

LD252100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Summary] Moscow, 25 Mar (TASS)--TASS Commentator Petr Lidin reports that Soviet scientists believe there is still huge scope for discovering new oil deposits in West Siberia. Experts calculate that the oil rich area of Siberia covers more than 1 million sq km. Until now only one fifth of this territory has been studied but even so about 200 deposits of oil and gas have been discovered. Also, oil is currently extracted only from a depth of between 2,000 and 2,500 meters, although geologists assert there is oil at even greater depths. To check out theories of this kind, there are plans to drill several deep wells in West Siberia in the near future.

However, to extend the extraction of oil is no easy matter and will cost a lot of money. By a quirk of nature, the oil and gas rich areas of West Siberia are located mainly in marshey areas and the problems are exacerbated by the long hard winters, the lack of roads, settlements and the general remoteness.

Nevertheless, the oil and gas fields of West Siberia are being developed at a rapid rate. In the last 15 years R50 billion has been invested in mastering them. During this time, oil extraction here has increased from 1 million tons to 315 million tons a year. The 5-year plan has specified that by 1981 the level of oil extraction will reach 620-643 million tons (including gas condensate). More than half of this is to be extracted in West Siberia.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES MEETING AT GAS-PROCESSING PLANT

LD251643 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Mubarek on the Watch of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Mubarek, 13 March--This morning this young city celebrated a great event: Construction was completed here and start up and adjustment work begun on the No 3 unit of the third stage of the Mubarek gas-processing plant--one of this sector's biggest enterprises in the country.

A meeting of the rayon party organization aktiv was held in Mubarek today. The tasks of construction, installation and operational workers were discussed in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The participants in the meeting devoted chief attention to questions of the accelerated development of the Kashkadarya fuel and energy complex.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. He thanked the construction, installation and operational workers for the patriotic initiative of the accelerated commissioning of all installations in the plant's third stage and expressed confidence that the enterprise collective, having widely launched the competition under the motto "We will build ahead of schedule and start up ahead of schedule," will commission new technological installations in line with their design performance. This will be its fitting contribution to fulfilling the program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for the development of the country's fuel and energy base.

GENERATOR AT UZBEK POWERPLANT COMMISSIONED

GF230649 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] An Uzbek Government commission has accepted the commissioning of the 10th (?generator) of the (?Serdariyat) powerplant. This will enable the plant to operate at full capacity.

The (?Serdariyat) powerplant, which is capable of generating 3 billion kw of electricity, is the largest of its kind not only in the Uzbek SSR but also in Central Asia. The power generated by the plant is supplied to factories in both the Uzbek SSR, (?which is the only republic capable of generating such power in the region), and in the Soviet Socialist Republics of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan.

The Shirin residential complex has been built near the powerplant for its employees. New apartments and social centers are currently under construction for its people.

Generating power is one of the most important aspects of Uzbek economic life. In accordance with the principles that have been adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, construction of a new powerplant near Tashkent will begin during the 11th 5-year development plan.

BRIEFS

TYUMEN OIL FIGURES--This morning Tyumen oil workers dispatched their 70 millionth ton of oil to consumers since the start of the year. This figure has been reached a week earlier than last year. During the current 5-year plan period Tyumen oil extraction is to rise by over a quarter. This year alone it is planned to drill over 20 million meters of wells and to construct over 3,000 km of trunk oil pipelines. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Mar 81 LD]

BODYUL LAUDS VIRGIN LANDS EPIC IN ALMA-ATA SPEECH

LD251221 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 2

[Text of speech by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 16 March Alma-Ata Red Banner presentation]

[Text] Comrades! The Leninist party's 26th congress continues to be the chief political event of the present day. It convincingly demonstrates the achievements of real socialism, determines the ways and means of struggle for further social progress in the world and orients countries' foreign policies toward consolidating and deepening detente, preserving and strengthening peace and developing economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

The worldwide significance of the congress is characterized by many facts and events. It was attended by the largest number of communists, workers and other revolutionary party delegations in the history of the CPSU and it was covered by more than 1,000 journalists representing the press, radio and television of 60 countries. Most newspapers and journals in many countries published congress materials.

The CPSU's policy, its activity and our party's program theses attract worldwide interest. All the world's peoples pin their hopes for social progress on them. The 26th party congress demonstrated to the whole world the USSR's growing fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation with the socialist countries and the CPSU's firm course toward developing ties with the liberated countries, support for the national democratic movement, and loyalty to the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation with the capitalist countries.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report and the party's next tasks in the sphere of our party's domestic and foreign policy, delivered at the congress by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is an outstnding document of creative Marxism-Leninism and a major new contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. The report covers the party's activity in implementing the decisions of its previous congress, generalizes and evaluates the experience of improving the production and social relations to mature socialism and reveals the inspiring prospects for further communist building, the positive development of international relations and the struggle for peace and social progress.

A concrete program for the further development of the country's production forces and for the achievement of new targets in economic, scientific, technical and cultural development and targets for the steady growth of Soviet people's well-being were set out by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in his report "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The congress work strikingly and convincingly revealed the unity of party and people and their purposefulness in creating communism. This is indicated by all the delegates' speeches and by the thousands of reports on Soviet people's labor victories dedicated to the 26th congress. Plant and fieldworkers, livestock experts, construction and transportation workers and scientific and cultural figures marked the historic party congress period with new achievements in labor and social life.

Through their selfless labor and active support for the party's domestic political strategy they are ensuring a steady improvement in work efficiency and quality, scientific and technical progress and the use of its achievements in social production, labor productivity growth and the improvement of the entire economic system.

The country's increased economic potential permitted the implementation of a broad social program aimed at further raising the people's living standards. The incomes of all strata of the population rose substantially, social consumption funds increased and expanded, trade turnover increased considerably and the provision of foodstuffs and industrial goods for the population improved.

A fundamental tenet of social policy is the party's line toward comprehensively improving working people's living conditions, further developing the consumer services sphere and raising the people's educational and cultural level. The attention of all the world's revolutionary, national liberation and progressive forces is fixed on the Soviet people's tremendous social achievements.

Mighty Kazakhstan has become a major economic region. It is successfully developing its production forces and thrilling the world with its successful solution of agrarian problems and its scientific and cultural upsurge. The republic's achievements in economic and social progress come under telling and detailed scrutiny in the report by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, at the 15th Kazakh CP Congress, in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress and in his report at yesterday's republic party aktiv meeting. These important documents show Kazakhstan's immense socioeconomic and cultural progress and the formation of many territorial production complexes of all-union significance.

As is known, the 26th congress gave priority in production forces development in the 11th 5-Year Plan to sectors producing consumer goods, above all to agriculture producing the main and most valuable foodstuffs. The comprehensive program for the solution of the food problem, currently being elaborated, will be a concrete embodiment of the 26th CPSU Congress directive on improving Soviet people's well-being.

The Kazakh farmers' valor has created for the country a gigantic grain area which on four occasions during the 10th 5-Year Plan provided the motherland with one billion and more poods of grain. Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya and other oblasts made a particularly significant contribution to swelling the country's grain stocks. The resolution on the results of socialist competition in 1980 awards Challenge Red Banners to these oblasts and also to 18 rayons and 5 cities in the republic and many enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Hundreds of leading workers were awarded Soviet orders and medals and 58 were given the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

The massive ascent of Kazakh agriculture began with the virgin land epic. The transformation of millions of hectares of virgin and disused lands into a massive grainfield for the country was a herculean exploit by the people, an indication of the enormous potential of developed socialism. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Lands" gives a stirring account of these legendary events. Gripping on a scale equal to that of the virgin land exploit itself, this political poem, paints a striking and convincing picture of the heroism of the virgin land pioneers. The difficult and unexplored paths trodden in turning over to cultivation vast expanses of untouched land has become a supreme school of socialist management, a school of bravery and hardiness, a school teaching the ability to win and to use the laws of nature in the interests wo working people. This science--the science of winning--was created in that unforgettable historical period by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev through his unflagging energy, scientific approach to the job and outstanding talent as an organizer. He extended this science as head of the party and the state, transforming it into a nationwide movement to boost the country's agriculture, transfer it to an industrial footing and transform it into a highly developed sector of the Soviet economy's food complex.

Following the historic experience of the virgin land pioneers, new generations of glorious Kazakh farmers and the republic party organization are enriching it and are successfully implementing the party's course toward all-round intensification of agricultural production, implementing large-scale concentration, developing specialization, interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration.

This is vividly illustrated by the successes of Kazakhstan today--the republic whole grain, along with that of the RSFSR and the Ukraine, constitutes the foundation of the country's food stocks.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee rated highly the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members, Soviet intelligentsia and young people, in fact of all working people in multinational Kazakhstan, and the great political and organizational work done by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in oblasts and urban and rural rayons and by association, enterprise, institution, kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives in improving work efficiency and quality, and declared the Kazakh SSR an all-union socialist competition winner for the production and sale to the state of the most important types of agricultural products in 1980 and in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In connection with this significant event Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sends you his ardent congratulations and wishes all Kazakh farmers good health, happiness and well-being and new labor successes.

Permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government to cordially congratulate you and through you all working people of glorious Kazakhstan on the high rating of your heroic and noble labor.

RSFSR KOLKHOZ COUNCIL DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

LD251616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The tasks of kolkhoz councils and of the kolkhozes themselves in the RSFSR in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress were discussed today in Moscow at a session of the all-Russian kolkhoz council. The speaker, Florentyev, chairman of the council and RSFSR minister of agriculture, and others who spoke noted that output of products of the fields and stock-farms in the republic has risen by comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Shortcomings in the work of kolkhoz councils which did not fulfill their 5-year plans and brought in lower profits were exposed. Specific measures to eliminate them were submitted.

DISCIPLINE PROCEEDINGS TAKEN AGAINST OFFICIALS

LD240921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Criticism": "'Cheese in the Butter'"]

[Text] A report under the above title (PRAVDA 22 November 1980) spoke of the embezzlement of state resources and the squandering of food products in certain trade and production organizations in Orenburgskaya Oblast.

S. Chekasin, secretary of Orenburgskiy CPSU Obkom, has reported to the editorial office that the newspaper's article was discussed at an obkom Bureau session. The criticism was acknowledged to be correct.

For unsatisfactory work in ensuring the safeguarding of socialist property in subordinate organizations, F. Shumskiy, chief of the oblast trade administration, V. Malyshev, director of the Orenburgskoye specialized production association for the production of poultry products, and B. Kulchumov, general director of the dairy industry production association, received a party punishment. D. Kisilev, former director of the Prodtovary No 2 Association, and former store directors S. Komarov and V. Kartasheva were expelled from the CPSU.

A reply was received from Ye. Katkov, RSFSR deputy minister of meat and dairy industry. He writes that a check was carried out on the basis of the facts set out in the newspaper report. Its results were examined at a session of the ministry Collegium. An order was issued "On Serious Shortcomings in the Work of the Orenburgskoye Dairy Industry Association."

B. Kulchumov, general director of the association, was relieved of his post. G. Zverev, director of the Orenburg city dairy was severely reprimanded. V. Prityko, deputy chief of the RSFSR administration of the dairy industry technical department was reprimanded for failing to adopt measures to put to rights the utilization and storage of equipment in the Orenburgskoye association.

The editorial office received a reply from D. Skidan, Orenburgskaya Oblast deputy prosecutor. The Orenburgskiy Obispolkom internal affairs administration completed its investigation of the criminal case. It was submitted to the Orenburgskaya Oblast court for examination.

Criminal proceedings were instituted against P. Rastegayev, dispatcher at the Orenburg poultry unit, and L. Yakunina, M. Zhukova, S. Mulyukova, V. Timoshina and L. Ryzhkova, chiefs of the groceries and provisions sections of stores No 46, 74, 49 and 20 of the Prodtovary No 2 Association, for embezzlement on a particularly large scale. Criminal proceedings were instituted against A. Chubarova, chief of the recording and checking group of store No 46, and N. Sankov, chief of the fodder shop, and V. Kornilov, chief accountant at the poultry unit, for a criminally negligent attitude toward the execution of their duties. Disciplinary proceedings were taken against store directors S. Komarov and N. Mordzova.

BRIEFS

UZBEK CROP HARVEST--The harvest of cotton (pahta) has begun in the southern regions of the Uzbek SSR. About 6 million tons of cotton (pahta) are produced in the Uzbek SSR every year, and over 2 million hectares of land have been allocated for its cultivation this year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Mar 81 GF]

MOLNIYA-3 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD241554 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 March, TASS--Another communications satellite, the Molniya-3, was launched in the Soviet Union today for the purpose of ensuring the operation of the system of long-distance telephone-and-telegraph radio communication, broadcasting of the USSR central television programs to the stations of the Orbita network, and international cooperation. The satellite carries onboard relay apparatus which ensures the operation of the system in the centimeter wave-band.

The satellite was put into an orbit with an apogee of 40,655 km in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 641 km in the southern hemisphere. The satellite's orbital period is 12 hours 16 minutes and orbital inclination is 62.8 degrees.

Sessions of communications via the Molniya-3 satellite are to be held in accordance with a planned programme.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS ABOARD SALYUT-6 REPORTED

LD251152 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar,TASS--A special TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

An international crew, including cosmonauts Kovalenok, Savinykh, Dzhanibekov and Gurragcha, have been working for two days now abroad the orbital complex consisting of Salyut-6, Soyuz T-4, Soyuz-39.

Today's programme includes medical examinations to study the adaptation of the human body to the conditions of weightlessness. With this aim in view Vladimir Dzhanibekov and J. Gurragcha are carrying out "biorhythm, "poll", "perception" and "time" experiments, during which they check the physical well-being of the crew, their capacity for work and their subjective reactions to space flight conditions.

During an experiment titled "circulation-sprint" they studied the effects of a redistribution of blood in the body on the condition of the cardio-vascular and respiratory systems at the initial stage of the flight. A number of the crew's physiological parameters are registered during an experiment involving a test with a dosed physical load on the veloergometer.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh are helping their mates with medical studies, monitor on board scientific instruments, photograph and take films of crew members during their joint work.

An experiment to study primary cosmic radiation was started abroad the complex yesterday with the help of apparatus developed by Soviet and Mongolian scientists. The cosmonauts installed in the working compartment and in the lock chamber dielectric detectors of cosmic particles. After the experiment is over the receiving facilities will be returned to earth in order to detect the traces of registered atomic nuclei and to determine their charge and energy.

The medical checkup showed that Kovalenok, Savinykh, Dzhanibekov and Gurragcha are in good condition and feel well.

Joint investigations in orbit continue.